

Access DB# 85585

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

101

Requester's Full Name: Jonathan Stone Examiner#: 79699 Date: 11/29/03
 Alt Unit: 2178 Phone Number: 305-87854 Serial Number: 9/437619
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: Pk 2 4B16 Results Format Preferred (circle): ☒ Paper ☐ Disk ☐ E-mail

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Comparison of Hierarchical Structures and Merging of Different
 Inventors (please provide full names): Birsan, Dorian
Sluiman, Harm
 Earliest Priority Filing Date: 11/30/1998

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Comparing the elements of a base file or data structure with the elements of a modified file or data structure. Combining the elements of both and presenting the results as a tree structure, ~~and displaying the differences~~ and indicating the differences between the files. The files and data structures are hierarchically structured (like XML) and a user is given options to resolve the differences.

01-30-03 A08:17 IN

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: Terese Estubeld
 Searcher Phone: 308-7795
 Searcher Location: 4B30
 Date Searcher Picked Up: 2/4/03 1pm
 Date Completed: 2/5/03 12pm
 Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____
 Clerical Prep Time: _____
 Online Time: _____

Type of search

NA Sequence (#) _____
 AA Sequence (#) _____
 Structure (#) _____
 Bibliographic _____
 Litigation _____
 Full Text _____
 Patent Family _____
 Other _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN _____
 Dialog _____
 Questel/Orbit _____
 Dr. Link _____
 Lexis/Nexis _____
 Sequence System _____
 WWW/Internet _____
 Other (specify) _____

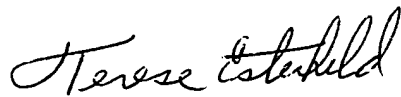
February 5, 2003

Dear Mr. Stone;

Attached, please find the results of your search request for application 09/437619. I have concentrated on finding information on Base Files, Tree Structure, Modified File, Determining difference and Merged File.

It is recommended that you look over the search results. I have marked the items that I think are of value to you, but many of the unmarked topics may also be useful.

Please let me know if you need to have further search refinement.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terese Esterheld".

Terese Esterheld
(703) 308-7795
4B30

Set	Items	Descripti
S1	5	AU='BIRSAN D'
S2	4	AU='BIRSAN'
S3	12	AU='SLUIMAN H'
S4	9	S1 OR S2
S5	18	S3 OR S4

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Sep(Updated 030102)

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jan W05

(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030130,UT=20030123

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200307

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

5/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01144872

ENHANCED FUNCTIONAL EXPRESSION OF G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTORS
ERHOHTE FUNKTIONELLE EXPRESSION VON G-PROTEIN-GEKOPPELTEN REZEPTOREN
EXPRESSION FONCTIONNELLE AMELIOREE DES RECEPTEURS COUPLES A LA PROTEINE G
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Ozenberger, Bradley Alton, (2971910), Wyeth-Ayerst-Research, CN8000,
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INVENTOR:

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OZENBERGER, Bradley Alton, Wyeth-Ayerst Research, CN8000, Princeton, NJ
08543-8000, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Fitzner, Uwe, Dr. (154202), Dres. Fitzner & Munch Rechts- und
Patentanwalte Lintorfer Strasse 10, 40878 Ratingen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1112359 A2 010704 (Basic)
WO 200012704 000309
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99944033 990901; WO 99US20011 990901
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 98704 P 980901
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/12; C07K-014/705; C12N-001/19;
C12N-015/67; C12N-015/63; C12N-015/62; C07K-014/72; C07K-014/47;
C12Q-001/02; C07K-014/395; C12N-015/31

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 000503 A2 International application. (Art. 158(1))
Application: 000503 A2 International application entering European
phase
Application: 010704 A2 Published application without search report
Examination: 010704 A2 Date of request for examination: 20010426
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

5/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01007044

NEURONAL MORT1 ISOFORMS
NEURONALE MORT 1 ISOFORMEN
ISOFORMES DE MORT1 NEURONAL
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Wyeth, (4088650), Five Giralda Farms, Madison, New Jersey 07940-0874,
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INVENTOR:

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WOOD, Andrew, Timothy, 2051 Leedom Drive, Newtown, PA 18940, (US)

BIRSAN, Camelia, 1507 Hunter's Glen Drive, Plainsboro, NJ 08536, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 977846 A1 000209 (Basic)

EP 977846 B1 020619

WO 9849297 981105

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98915540 980414; WO 98US7439 980414

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 44835 P 970425

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;

LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/12; C07K-014/47; C07K-014/715

CITED PATENTS (EP B): WO 96/18641 A; WO 96/25941 A; WO 96/31603 A

CITED PATENTS (WO A): ; ; ; ; ; ;

; XP 2035463 ; XP 2035462 ; XP 2037501

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

WANKER, ERICH E. ET AL: "HIP-I: a huntingtin interacting protein isolated
by the yeast two-hybrid system" HUM. MOL. GENET. (OCTOBER 25-30 997),
6(3), 487-495 CODEN: HMGE5;ISSN: 0964-6906, XP002077553

CHINNAIYAN A M ET AL: "FADD, A NOVEL DEATH DOMAIN-CONTAINING PROTEIN,
INTERACTS WITH THE DEATH DOMAIN OF FAS AND INITIATES APOPTOSIS" CELL,
vol. 81, no. 4, 19 May 1995, pages 505-512, XP002015439

BREDESEN DE: "KEEPING NEURONS ALIVE - THE MOLECULAR CONTROL OF
APOPTOSIS.1." NEUROSCIENTIST, 1996, 2, 181-190, XP002077555

BINGHAM B ET AL: "Human neuronal sequence variants of the mediator of
apoptosis, MORT1" SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE ABSTRACTS, 23 (1-2).
896.,October 1997, XP002077554;

CITED REFERENCES (WO A):

WANKER, ERICH E. ET AL: "HIP-I: a huntingtin interacting protein
isolated by the yeast two-hybrid system" HUM. MOL. GENET. (OCTOBER
25-30 997), 6(3), 487-495 CODEN: HMGE5;ISSN: 0964-6906, XP002077553

CHINNAIYAN A M ET AL: "FADD, A NOVEL DEATH DOMAIN-CONTAINING PROTEIN,
INTERACTS WITH THE DEATH DOMAIN OF FAS AND INITIATES APOPTOSIS" CELL,
vol. 81, no. 4, 19 May 1995, pages 505-512, XP002015439

BREDESEN DE: "KEEPING NEURONS ALIVE - THE MOLECULAR CONTROL OF
APOPTOSIS.1." NEUROSCIENTIST, 1996, 2, 181-190, XP002077555

BINGHAM B ET AL: "Human neuronal sequence variants of the mediator of
apoptosis, MORT1" SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE ABSTRACTS, 23 (1-2).
896.,October 1997, XP002077554;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 000517 A1 Inventor information changed: 20000328

Application: 20000209 A1 Published application with search report

Grant: 020619 B1 Granted patent

Assignee: 020619 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Wyeth
(4088650) Five Giralda Farms Madison, New
Jersey 07940-0874 US

Examination: 000823 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000704

Application: 990407 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))

Examination: 2000020001 Date of request for examination: 19991025
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200225	161
CLAIMS B	(German)	200225	139
CLAIMS B	(French)	200225	184
SPEC B	(English)	200225	6884
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7368
Total word count - documents A + B			7368

5/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00549331

ENHANCED FUNCTIONAL EXPRESSION OF G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTORS
EXPRESSION FONCTIONNELLE AMELIOREE DES RECEPTEURS COUPLES A LA PROTEINE G

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PAUSCH Mark Henry,
LAI Margaret,
SILVERMAN Sanford,
BIRSAN Camelia,
BAUMBAUCH William,
TSENG Eugene,
KAJKOWSKI Eileen Marie,
OZENBERGER Bradley Alton,

Inventor(s):

PAUSCH Mark Henry,
LAI Margaret,
SILVERMAN Sanford,
BIRSAN Camelia,
BAUMBAUCH William,
TSENG Eugene,
KAJKOWSKI Eileen Marie,
OZENBERGER Bradley Alton

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200012704 A2 20000309 (WO 0012704)
Application: WO 99US20011 19990901 (PCT/WO US9920011)
Priority Application: US 9898704 19980901

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG
KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/12

International Patent Class: C07K-014/705; C12N-001/19; C12N-015/67;
C12N-015/63; C12N-015/62; C07K-014/72; C07K-014/47; C12Q-001/02;
C07K-014/395; C12N-015/31

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20444

English Abstract

This invention relates to constitutively active mutant G protein-coupled receptors, yeast cell expressing such receptors, vectors useful for making such cells, and methods of making and using same.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des recepteurs mutants couples a la proteine G, lesquels exercent une action constitutive. L'invention concerne egalement des cellules de levure exprimant ces recepteurs, des vecteurs convenant a

la fabrication de ces cellules et des methodes de fabrication et
d'utilisation associees.

5/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00458833

NEURONAL MORT1 ISOFORMS
ISOFORMES DE MORT1 NEURONAL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

BINGHAM Brendan William,

YOUNG Kathleen H,

WOOD Andrew Timothy,

BIRSAN Camelia

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9849297 A1 19981105

Application: WO 98US7439 19980414 (PCT/WO US9807439)

Priority Application: US 9744835 19970425

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD

MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ

VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH

CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML

MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/12

International Patent Class: C07K-14:47; C07K-14:715

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10030

English Abstract

A MORT1 gene initially cloned from HeLa cells and identified as a member of the receptor mediated apoptotic pathway, is expressed in the human neuronal cell line, NTERA2. Isolation of the MORT1 from this cell line revealed a transcript isoform that differed from the known MORT1 sequence by a deletion of 21 base pairs (bp 172-192 of the coding sequence).

Cloning of MORT1 from adult human brain revealed two isoforms, one similarly deleted for bp 172-192, the other with a basepair substitution, A for G at position 173. Assessment of MORT1 function in a yeast two hybrid system indicates that the deleted and intact forms of MORT1 differ in their capacity to interact with other members of the apoptotic pathway.

French Abstract

Selon cette invention, un gene MORT1, initialement clone a partir de cellules de la souche HeLa et identifie comme un element de la voie apoptotique regulee par des recepteurs, est exprime dans la lignee de neurones humains NTERA2. En isolant MORT1 de cette lignee cellulaire, on a decouvert une isoforme de transcript qui differe de la sequence connue MORT1 par la suppression de 21 paires de bases (pb 172-192 de la sequence codante). En clonant MORT1 provenant d'un cerveau humain adulte, on a decouvert deux isoformes, l'une avec une suppression similaire pour pb 172-192 et l'autre avec une substitution d'une paire de bases, A a la place de G en position 173. L'estimation de la fonction de MORT1 dans un systeme de levures hybrides de deux souches indique que les formes supprimees et celles intactes de MORT1 ont des capacites differentes en matiere d'interaction avec les autres elements de la voie apoptotique.

5/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014999386 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-059901/200306

XRPX Acc No: N03-046477

Semantic reconciliation device of complex data models such as meta-data in digital computing uses fundamental data to identify differences of aspects to be reconciled

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC); SLUIMAN H (SLUI-I)

Inventor: SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2343494	A1	20021003	CA 2343494	A	20010403	200306 B
US 20020194220	A1	20021219	US 2001840852	A	20010424	200306

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2343494 A 20010403

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2343494	A1	E	54	G06F-017/00	
US 20020194220	A1			G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2343494 A1

NOVELTY - A computing system (10) executes software (28) tailored to implement a complex data model reconciliation system, a data extractor (20) extracts the fundamental data from received models to be reconciled, a preprocessor (30) generates instructions used by a rendering system (44) to display fundamental data to identify differences between divergent complex data model aspects and for reconciling them and an optional visualization paradigm can be input via an input to the processor. The rendering system generates a semantic representation of the fundamental data to be reconciled.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a method of semantically reconciling complex data models, for a computer readable medium with software and for a computing device.

USE - Semantic reconciliation of complex data models.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the system

Data extractor (20)

Software (28)

Preprocessor (30)

Rendering system (44)

pp; 54 DwgNo 1/12

Title Terms: DEVICE; COMPLEX; DATA; MODEL; META; DATA; DIGITAL; COMPUTATION ; FUNDAMENTAL; DATA; IDENTIFY; DIFFER; ASPECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00; G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/24; G06F-019/00

File Segment: EPI

5/5/6 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014970290 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-030804/200303

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-030800

XRPX Acc No: N03-024413

System for providing access to profiling data of trace events of application over network; transmits trace elements over network for at least one analysis client to receive and correlate them in accordance with at least one attribute

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: SLUIMAN H ; WULKAN M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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CA 2350735 A1 20020914 CA 2350735 A 20010615 200303 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2340991 A 20010314

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2350735	A1	E	13	H04L-012/26	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2350735 A1

NOVELTY - A profiling interface (120) may transmit trace events of an application. A collection agent (102) receives and encodes the trace events into representative trace elements. Each trace element may contain at least one correlation attribute. In response the trace elements are transmitted over a network (200) for at least one analysis client (104) to receive and correlate the trace elements in accordance with the at least one correlation attribute.

USE - A data structure for exchanging profiling data in the form of trace elements between collection agents and analysis agents in a profiling tool.

ADVANTAGE - Allows identification of fragments and attributes defining a logical hierarchy between the trace elements while providing access to profiling data of an application over a network.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows elements of the system that implements claimed method according to the present invention.

collection agent (102)
analysis client (104)
profiling interface (120)
network (200)

pp; 13 DwgNo 1/12

Title Terms: SYSTEM; ACCESS; PROFILE; DATA; TRACE; EVENT; APPLY; NETWORK; TRANSMIT; TRACE; ELEMENT; NETWORK; ONE; ANALYSE; CLIENT; RECEIVE; CORRELATE; ACCORD; ONE; ATTRIBUTE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/26

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/30; G06F-011/36;

H04L-012/16

File Segment: EPI

5/5/7 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014970286 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-030800/200303

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-030804

XRPX Acc No: N03-024410

System for providing access to profiling data of application over network; transmits XML fragments over network to at least one analysis client for receiving and collating XML fragments in accordance with at least one attribute

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: SLUIMAN H ; WULKAN M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2340991	A1	20020914	CA 2340991	A	20010314	200303 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2340991 A 20010314

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2340991	A1	E	10	H04L-012/26	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2340991 A1

NOVELTY - A profiling interface (120) may transmit event data from an application. A collection agent (102) may receive and encode the event data in XML fragments each containing at least one attribute in

response transmitting the XML fragments over a network (200). At least one analysis client (104) may receive and collate the XML fragments in accordance with at least one attribute.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(a) a data structure for exchanging profiling data in the form of trace elements, collection agents and analysis agnates in a profiling tool

(b) a collector agent for communicating profiling data according to the data structure

(c) an analysis agent for communicating profiling data according to the data structure

(d) a software for generating the data structure

USE - A data structure for exchanging profiling data in the form of trace elements between collection agents and analysis agents in a profiling tool.

ADVANTAGE - Allows identifying fragments, and attributes defining a logical hierarchy between the trace elements.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows elements of the system according to the present invention.

collection agent (102)

analysis client (104)

profiling interface (120)

network (200)

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/11

Title Terms: SYSTEM; ACCESS; PROFILE; DATA; APPLY; NETWORK; TRANSMIT;
FRAGMENT; NETWORK; ONE; ANALYSE; CLIENT; RECEIVE; COLLATE; FRAGMENT;
ACCORD; ONE; ATTRIBUTE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/26

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/00; H04L-012/16

File Segment: EPI

5/5/8 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014861526 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-682232/200273

XRPX Acc No: N02-538628

Performance monitoring method for web server, involves formatting
performance data acquire based on request from performance tool, into
data structure which is transmitted to performance tool

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC
)

Inventor: DUGGAN R K; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020107680	A1	20020808	US 2001778619	A	20010207	200273 B
CA 2333243	A1	20020719	CA 2333243	A	20010119	200273 N
CA 2343277	A1	20020719	CA 2343277	A	20010405	200273

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001778619 A 20010207; CA 2333243
A 20010119

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020107680	A1		7	G06F-009/45	
CA 2333243	A1	E		G06F-011/30	
CA 2343277	A1	E		G06F-011/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020107680 A1

NOVELTY - A request for performance data is received from a performance tool (104) running on a client computer (100) through a network. The performance data acquired based on the request, is formatted into a data structure which is transmitted to the performance tool over the network.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Performance data provision program;
- (2) Monitoring system;
- (3) Performance data retrieval method;
- (4) Performance data retrieval program;
- (5) Performance tool;
- (6) An article for providing performance data of a computing system; and
- (7) An article for retrieving performance data from computing system.

USE - For monitoring performance of an application running on a web server.

ADVANTAGE - Since the performance data is formatted into a data structure and transmitted to the performance tool running on the client computer, performance of the web server is monitored quickly and effectively.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the performance monitoring system.

Client computer (100)
Performance tool (104)
pp; 7 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: PERFORMANCE; MONITOR; METHOD; WEB; SERVE; FORMAT; PERFORMANCE; DATA; ACQUIRE; BASED; REQUEST; PERFORMANCE; TOOL; DATA; STRUCTURE; TRANSMIT; PERFORMANCE; TOOL

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/45; G06F-011/30

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/26

File Segment: EPI

5/5/9 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014770864 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-591568/200264

XRPX Acc No: N02-469438

Software test component testing method for computer system, involves enabling test case to use wrapper component interface to access test component and to generate test data from test code in wrapper component
Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2325684	A1	20020510	CA 2325684	A	20001110	200264 B
US 20020133807	A1	20020919	US 2001772650	A	20010130	200264

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2325684 A 20001110

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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CA 2325684	A1	E	18	G06F-011/36	
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US 20020133807	A1			G06F-009/44	
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Abstract (Basic): CA 2325684 A1

NOVELTY - A wrapper component (18) for a test component (12) is created by defining a wrapper component interface. A test code is inserted within the wrapper component to permit capture and playback of user interaction with the interface of the test component and enables a test case (10) to use wrapper component interface to access the test component and hence generates test data from test code in wrapper component.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Computer program product for testing software components; and
- (2) Computer system for generating a test environment for a

software test component.

USE - For computer system (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Enables generation of a library to easily capture component interface interaction to create test cases that re-create the same execution pattern along with customizable verification capability. Capture and playback capability is provided without requiring special code in the production binaries. Allows migration of manually created test cases to a generated set of test cases with little effort.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of a sample interaction between a test case, a component for testing and a wrapper component.

Test case (10)

Test component (12)

Wrapper component (18)

pp; 18 DwgNo 2/2

Title Terms: SOFTWARE; TEST; COMPONENT; TEST; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM;
ENABLE; TEST; CASE; WRAP; COMPONENT; INTERFACE; ACCESS; TEST; COMPONENT;
GENERATE; TEST; DATA; TEST; CODE; WRAP; COMPONENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-011/36

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/00

File Segment: EPI

5/5/10 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014666641 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-487345/200252

Mechanical general purpose mowing machine for level and sloped ground has a motorised revolving disc carrying the cutter elements, and a crass collector - NoAbstract

Patent Assignee: BIRSAN D (BIRS-I); CALARASANU D (CALA-I)

Inventor: BIRSAN D ; CALARASANU D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
RO 117493	B1	20020430	RO 200026	A	19920127	200252 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RO 200026 A 19920127

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RO 117493	B1		A01D-043/08	

Title Terms: MECHANICAL; GENERAL; PURPOSE; MOW; MACHINE; LEVEL; SLOPE;
GROUND; MOTOR; REVOLVING; DISC; CARRY; CUT; ELEMENT; CRASS; COLLECT;
NOABSTRACT

Derwent Class: P12

International Patent Class (Main): A01D-043/08

File Segment: EngPI

5/5/11 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014344172 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-164875/200222

XRPX Acc No: N02-125814

Graphical representation method for computer programming wherein a data mapping of a reference object is linked to an icon which is part of a graphical tree structure

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: BREALEY C L; POPESCU V; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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CA 2293114 A1 20010623 CA 2293114 A 19991223 200222 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2293114 A 19991223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2293114	A1	E	40	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2293114 A1

NOVELTY - The programming method provides graphical method of creating and editing mapping codes for objects within an object orientated business programming language. Each object reference is displayed as an icon within a graphical tree structure and relevant object attributes linked to the key icon. This link is used to generate database records and assign software objects or blocks to the records.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer program and system using the programming method to create object mapping codes.

USE - To link data objects within an object orientated programming language.

ADVANTAGE - As the method displays the object linking structure as a tree, it is possible to check and modify the mapping codes for individual or groups of objects.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows an example of a n object reference displayed using the graphical method
pp; 40 DwgNo 1/11

Title Terms: GRAPHICAL; REPRESENT; METHOD; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; DATA; MAP;

REFERENCE; OBJECT; LINK; PART; GRAPHICAL; TREE; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G11B-023/00

File Segment: EPI

5/5/12 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013466824

WPI Acc No: 2000-638767/200062

XRPX Acc No: N00-473791

Mechanism for a task-oriented data model for an object-oriented development tool comprising a structure mirroring the user interface task tree

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: LAU C P; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2255054	A1	20000530	CA 2255054	A	19981130	200062 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2255054 A 19981130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2255054	A1	E	47	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2255054 A1

NOVELTY - An object builder tool is an application program providing an integrated development environment for software developers and comprises a main window with four panes, the main pane showing the task tree and comprising a 'framework interfaces' item, a 'user-defined business objects' item and a 'user-defined compositions' item etc. A data model, comprising a task-oriented structure, is exported and imported as a document file and is validated by comparing the data model and the meta data model.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for an import utility, for a computer program product for an application program and for a computer system.

USE - Validating a data model with a task-oriented structure.

ADVANTAGE - Simplified data import facility.

pp; 47 DwgNo 0/2

Title Terms: MECHANISM; TASK; ORIENT; DATA; MODEL; OBJECT; ORIENT; DEVELOP;
TOOL; COMPRISE; STRUCTURE; MIRROR; USER; INTERFACE; TASK; TREE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

5/5/13 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013466822

WPI Acc No: 2000-638765/200062

XRPX Acc No: N00-473789

Comparison of hierarchical structures such as a base file containing XML
statements to a modified file in order to create a third file

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: BIRSAN D ; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2255047	A1	20000530	CA 2255047	A	19981130	200062 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2255047 A 19981130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2255047	A1	E	28	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2255047 A1

NOVELTY - A user edits a base file with a base file structure tree to create a modified file with a modified file structure tree and editing includes removing the attribute addresses and changing the type of element age from long to short. After determining the difference between the base and modified file structure trees, the resulting tree is a merged file structure tree containing all information from the base file and the located differences in the form of nodes, the differences of which are used to create the third file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a program storage device, for a system for visually identifying differences between elements of two hierarchical structured files and for a hierarchical data structure for use by a computer system.

USE - Comparing base file to a modified file to create a third file.

ADVANTAGE - Enabling selecting of which differences are to be merged into a combined base set of documents.

pp; 28 DwgNo 0/4

Title Terms: COMPARE; HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE; BASE; FILE; CONTAIN; STATEMENT;
MODIFIED; FILE; ORDER; THIRD; FILE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/20; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

5/5/14 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013466818 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-638761/200062

XRPX Acc No: N00-473785

Automatic generation of fast-path applications in a computer system with
a graphical user interface for accepting user input to create objects in

an object-oriented computing environment

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: BIRSAN D ; DOUGHERTY H; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2255021	A1	20000530	CA 2255021	A	19981130	200062 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2255021 A 19981130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2255021	A1	E	29	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2255021 A1

NOVELTY - A user interface (10) is used to generate an application and the system generates an XML file reflecting the work-flow of the user, while a DTD file (15) permits the XML code to be defined. A macro-list generator (16) prompts for and accepts user input (18) and a custom interface generator (22) permits generation of applications by prompting for and using user inputs (24,26,28) in response to the interface prompts. An XML template file (14) is created so that the user may create a macro-list XML file (20), which is modified according to the user responses.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a computer program product, for a computer system and for an article of manufacture comprising of a computer-usable medium.

USE - Automatic creation of fast-path applications in a computing system.

ADVANTAGE - Automatic generation of applications based on user-defined customizations.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a block diagram of the architecture of the preferred embodiment

User interface (10)

DTD file (15)

Macro-list generator (16)

User inputs (18,24,26,28)

Interface generator (22)

XML template file (14)

Macro-list XML file (20)

pp; 29 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; GENERATE; FAST; PATH; APPLY; COMPUTER; SYSTEM;

GRAPHICAL; USER; INTERFACE; ACCEPT; USER; INPUT; OBJECT; OBJECT; ORIENT;

COMPUTATION; ENVIRONMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

5/5/15 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013009833 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-181685/200016

XRPX Acc No: N00-134102

Data processing for generating object oriented application for object oriented environment

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BIRSAN D ; LAU C; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6023578	A	20000208	US 97853208	A	19970509	200016 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97853208 A 19970509

Patent Details:

Abstract (Basic): US 6023578 A

NOVELTY - The method involves generating a computer program design for an object oriented model application using a modeling tool (21). The generated computer program design is mapped to the data model (23) of an object oriented environment (10) to create metadata in the data model. A package is defined in the mapping process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The divides the computer program design into two parts without requiring reference to model semantics. The object oriented environment comprises of a programming model (24) and a data model.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) the data processing system for generating an object oriented application for an object oriented environment;

(b) and a computer product for generating an object oriented application for an object oriented environment.

USE - For generating object oriented application for object oriented environment.

ADVANTAGE - Applicable to any modeling tool, any type of design or any object oriented programming environment. Enables conversion of design created in the analysis environment using modeling tool to data model, which may be defined using interface definition language (IDL), without referring to any particular programming model. Includes mapping conversion based on name space, class specification and development environment to data model in the object oriented environment. Enables conversion from high-level architecture of design to low-level design and implementation by converting classes, objects, relationships, inheritances, methods, attributes and other elements in the data model which is represented by IDL.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagrams illustrating the analysis environment and the object oriented environment for bridging the design from the analysis environment to the data model without inclusion of object oriented programming model specialization.

Object oriented environment (10)

Modeling tool (21)

Data model (23)

Programming model (24)

pp; 16 DwgNo 3/5

Title Terms: DATA; PROCESS; GENERATE; OBJECT; ORIENT; APPLY; OBJECT; ORIENT
; ENVIRONMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

File Segment: EPI

5/5/16 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012901382 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-073218/200007

XRPX Acc No: N00-057308

Stored data access system e.g. for use in an object orientated
programming environment

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)

Inventor: SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2232246	A1	19990916	CA 2232246	A	19980316	200007 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2232246 A 19980316

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

Abstract (Basic): CA 2232246 A1

NOVELTY - The system allows a program data object (DO 106) access to stored data using object wrappers (PO 102,104,106) which isolate access codes for stored data (108,110,112) into reusable modules. Each wrapper contains a number of access code modules, each module containing numerous access codes. The object wrapper is then invoked to perform its access method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (1) an object builder tool;
- (2) a method for creating wrappers; and
- (3) a program storage device contain a computer program product.

USE - A technique for accessing relational and other structural data from an object based application.

ADVANTAGE - Structures program objects that can be used for both simple and complex mappings of data. Allows inherent program hierarchies to be used. Allows program objects easy access to stored data.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the relationship between a data object and areas of stored data.

Object wrappers (PO 102,104,106)

Data object (DO 106)

Stored data (108,110,112)

pp; 44 DwgNo 3/13

Title Terms: STORAGE; DATA; ACCESS; SYSTEM; OBJECT; ORIENT; PROGRAM;

ENVIRONMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

File Segment: EPI

5/5/17 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012300419 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-106525/199910

XRPX Acc No: N99-076925

File manipulation and management method for multiple contextual views of source code files - involves manipulation of files altering only references of files, that are viewed in contextual hierarchies, and not position of physical files themselves

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: SLUIMAN H ; STARKEY M

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2201276	A	19980927	CA 2201276	A	19970327	199910 B
CA 2201276	C	20000125	CA 2201276	A	19970327	200025
US 6098072	A	20000801	US 97956415	A	19971023	200039

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2201276 A 19970327

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2201276	A		13	G06F-017/30	
CA 2201276	C	E		G06F-017/30	
US 6098072	A			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2201276 A

The method involves the physical location of the files (A,B,C,D) being independent of all contextual views. These locations are maintained in a separate viewable hierarchy. All items in contextual view hierarchies contain only references to the physical location of the source code files.

Thus modifications of those items, e.g. delete, move and copy, only alter the references to the files. A separate set of operations can be used for explicitly maintaining or modifying the physical source code files.

USE - In file system with source code files grouped in different hierarchical directories.

ADVANTAGE Prevents directories from becoming confused, and hence avoids difficulties for next user when accessing needed source code files.

Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: FILE; MANIPULATE; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; MULTIPLE; VIEW; SOURCE;
CODE; FILE; MANIPULATE; FILE; ALTER; REFERENCE; FILE; VIEW; POSITION;
PHYSICAL; FILE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

5/5/18 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010071546 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-339259/199442

XRAM Acc No: C94-154752

Press for pipes of metal scrap heated to plasticity - consists of a container moving with the metal during controlled deformation

Patent Assignee: INTR TEVI (TEVI-N); SC PETROTUB SA (PETR-N)

Inventor: BIRSAN D ; CALARASANU D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
RO 107209	B1	19931029	RO 146913	A	19910213	199442 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RO 146913 A 19910213

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RO 107209	B1		1	B21C-023/08	

Abstract (Basic): RO 107209 B

The press for pipes of metal scrap heated to plasticity comprises: a feeder and centerer (2) of the semi-finished prod. (1), and a container (3) for this. A piston (15) and a mandrel (10) carrying a stopper (9) supplement a guided support (4) for the container (3).

USE - In metallurgy.

ADVANTAGE - The electric system has a variable transmission ratio.

Dwg.1/1

Title Terms: PRESS; PIPE; METAL; SCRAP; HEAT; PLASTICITY; CONSIST;
CONTAINER; MOVE; METAL; CONTROL; DEFORM
Derwent Class: M21; P51
International Patent Class (Main): B21C-023/08
File Segment: CPI; EngPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	619702	(BASE? OR STARTING OR FOUNDATION? OR MAIN OR BEGINNING OR FIRST OR ROOT?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S2	55329	(TREE? OR BRANCH? OR LEAF OR LEAVES OR DIRECTOR? OR PARENT OR CHILD? OR SIBLING OR OFFSPRING OR OFFSHOOT? OR SLAVE?) (3N) (STRUCTURE? OR CONFIGURATION? OR ARRANGEMENT OR ORGANIZATION OR FORMATION)
S3	131832	(MODIFY? OR EDIT? OR SECOND OR CHANGE? OR ALTER? OR E?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S4	9713603	DETERMINE? OR DECIDE? OR SPECIFY? OR DESIGNATE? OR STIPULATE? OR RESOLVE? OR ASCERTAIN? OR INDICATE? OR DETECT? OR VERIFY OR AUTHENTICATE? OR VALIDATE? OR JUDGE? OR JUDGING OR JUDGMENT OR JUDGEMENT
S5	6194315	DIFFERENCE? OR ? OR DIFFERENT OR DISTINGUISH? OR DISCRIMINATE OR MATCH? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR SIMILAR?
S6	302708	(MERGE? OR THIRD OR NEW OR COMBINE? OR MERGING OR JOIN? OR UNION OR LINK? OR UNITE? OR CONNECT? OR UNIFY OR UNIFIES) (3N) - (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S7	3	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8	3032	S1 AND S2
S9	550	S3 AND S2
S10	1401	S6 AND S2
S11	60	S8 AND S4 AND S9
S12	24	S11 AND S5
S13	8	S11 AND S6
S14	29	S7 OR S12 OR S13
S15	21	S14 NOT PY>1998
S16	21	S15 NOT PD>19981130
S17	20	RD (unique items)
File	8:EI	Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Jan W4 (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35:	Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Jan (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	202:	Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Jan 13 (c) Information Today, Inc
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File	233:	Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jan (c) 2003 Info. Today Inc.
File	94:	JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Nov W3 (c) 2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	6:	NTIS 1964-2003/Feb W1 (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
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File	434:	SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	99:	Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Dec (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95:	TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Jan W3 (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK

New Patent Literature

17/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03731674 E.I. No: EIP93101111168

Title: Transitive closure algorithms based on graph traversal

Author: Ioannidis, Yannis; Ramakrishnan, Raghu; Winger, Linda

Corporate Source: Univ of Wisconsin, WI, USA

Source: ACM Transactions on Database Systems v 18 n 3 Sep 1993. p 512-576

Publication Year: 1993

CODEN: ATDSD3 ISSN: 0362-5915

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9312W3

Abstract: Several graph-based algorithms have been proposed in the literature to compute the transitive closure of a directed graph. We develop two new algorithms (Basic TC and Global DFTC) and compare the performance of their implementations in a disk-based environment with a well-known graph-based algorithm proposed by Schmitz. Our algorithms use depth-first search to traverse a graph and a technique called marking to avoid processing some of the arcs in the graph. They compute the closure by processing nodes in reverse topological order, building descendent sets by adding the descendent sets of children. While the details of these algorithms differ considerably, one important **difference** among them is the time at which descendent set additions are performed. Basic TC performs a separate depth-first traversal to obtain the topological order of nodes and does additions in a second pass. Global DFTC performs additions whenever two sets that must be added are in memory, thereby eliminating the need to bring these sets in again later. The Schmitz algorithm is intermediate in this respect, deferring the addition of the descendent set of a child to that of a parent until the root of the strong component containing the parent is identified. Contrary to our expectations, deferring additions as much as possible, as in Basic TC, results in superior performance. The first reason is that early additions result in larger descendent set sizes on the average over the duration of the execution, thereby causing more I/O; very often this turns out to more than offset the gains of not having to fetch certain sets again to add them. The **second** reason is that **information** collected in the **first** pass can be used to apply several optimizations in the second pass. To the extent possible, we also adapt these algorithms to perform path computations. Again, our performance comparison confirms the trends seen in reachability queries. Taken in conjunction with another performance study our results **indicate** that all graph-based algorithms significantly outperform other types of algorithms such as Seminaive and Warren. (Author abstract) 29 Refs.

Descriptors: Database systems; Graph theory; Computational methods; Computer programming languages; **Trees** (mathematics); Data **structures**; Algorithms; Recursive functions; Critical path analysis; Query languages
Identifiers: Transitive closure algorithms; Graph traversal; Schmitz algorithms

Classification Codes:

723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)

723.3 (Database Systems); 921.4 (Combinatorial Mathematics, Includes Graph Theory, Set Theory); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.2 (Data Processing); 731.4 (System Stability)

723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 731 (Automatic Control Principles)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING)

17/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01640510 ORDER NO: AAD98-29757

**SYMTEXT: A NATURAL LANGUAGE UNDERSTANDING SYSTEM FOR ENCODING FREE TEXT
MEDICAL DATA**

Author: KOEHLER, SPENCER B.
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1998
Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (0240)
Adviser: PETER J. HAUG
Source: VOLUME 59/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
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HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0723; 0769

As a need for access to information grows, the lack of accessible information becomes more evident, particularly in clinical settings. Hospital information systems, electronic medical records, and other efforts to computerize data for improved patient care have shown a need for more structured, or coded, data. As a natural and **primary** conveyance of clinical **data**, free text is a rich source of information; however, the lack of **structure** **leaves** much of the information hidden to automated systems. A method of transforming free text to useful, coded data is that of applied natural language processing; but this field is still being developed. Theoretical and implementational techniques for accurate processing have been developed and evaluated in a search for better parsing solutions. One question in particular is the **relationship** and importance of syntax, or structure, and semantics, or meaning, for deciphering language.

This research describes the theories and development of SymText, a symbolic text processing system that **specifies** a formal model for combining syntax and semantics to encode free text. The system is designed to separate inferencing from knowledge so that it can be easily modified and extended both within a domain and to **alternate** domains of **knowledge**. It details the use of Bayesian networks as a model for context. This model is constructed for the domain of dictated chest x-ray reports. Within this domain the knowledge modules of the system are tuned through two developmental iterations after the initial development. The system is proven to respond to training with an overall increase in coding accuracy on an independent data set from 48.1% to 86.1% in recall and from 70.3% to 85.6% in precision. We conclude that the applied techniques for understanding natural language are generalizable and a promising beginning for solutions to generating coded data.

17/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 35)
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01422602 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9524236

**A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICALLY BASED ASSESSMENT MODEL OF THE STRUCTURE OF
ATTENTION IN CHILDREN**

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Corporate Source/Institution: GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY (0079)
Source: VOLUME 56/03-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 874. 161 PAGES
Descriptors: EDUCATION, PSYCHOLOGY; PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL; PSYCHOLOGY,
PSYCHOMETRICS
Descriptor Codes: 0525; 0622; 0632

Statement of the problem. No single theory or model adequately explains the multitude of processes involved in attentional behavior. Much of the existing research has been characterized by a failure to control for variations in task parameters and processing demands and to consider the interaction of developmental changes with neuropsychological functioning. Traditional assessment paradigms frequently confound the assessment of attention with the assessment of related perceptual and cognitive

processes. A multidimensional assessment paradigm that synthesizes cognitive, developmental, and neuropsychological theory, developed by Cooley and Morris (1990), was presented as the basis of this dissertation research.

Methods. One-hundred and seven second graders were administered a battery of cognitive and computerized attentional tasks. Patterns of performance across measures were analyzed with LISREL confirmatory factor analyses. Structural models of functional cognitive systems and hemisphere-specific processes were proposed to explain the covariance among reaction-time, activation, Coding, and verbal and nonverbal IQ, visual search, and continuous-performance test measures. It was hypothesized that attention in children is a multidimensional construct, and four increasingly complex models of the structure of attention were tested. For each of the four basic 1-, 2-, 3-, and 6- factor models, alternate models with correlated error terms were also tested.

Results. The results suggest that models depicting attention as a unidimensional construct provide a poor fit to the data. A 3-factor model that specifies factor loadings based on levels of processing and shared variance among measures of hemisphere-specific processes provided the best fit to the data. Analysis of fit indices, parameter estimates, error terms, and standardized residuals suggests that the full 3-factor model provides a plausible explanation of the data as well.

Conclusions. The Cooley-Morris paradigm appears to provide an efficacious means for systematically assessing attention in relationship to major neuropsychological functional systems and lateralized processes. Continued use of traditional laboratory measures of attention mandates systematic consideration of such systems and processes in order to accurately reflect the multidimensionality of attention in children.

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01388022 ORDER NO: AAD94-34596

STRATEGY AND NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF THE MISSING UNITED STATES DISPLAY INDUSTRY

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Year: 1994

Corporate Source/Institution: RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (0185)

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Source: VOLUME 55/08-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
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Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT; ECONOMICS,
COMMERCE-BUSINESS; ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0454; 0505; 0544

Firms that do not develop new businesses eventually will fail. Scholars of new business development, strategy, and management and technology claim that an important factor in deciding to invest in a new business ought to be the relatedness of that venture to the parent organization. Few studies, however, have actually examined the decision making process associated with new business development within a firm's existing strategic framework.

The driving questions of this thesis are what characterizes the decision process? What factors are weighed most heavily in the decision-process? Has the weighting or the factors changed over time and if so, how? And how does the weighting of the key factors differ among firms? A number of classic works on organizational choice suggest that goal and environmental uncertainty will be important determinants of a firm's decision-making process.

The advanced electronic display industry, especially flat panel displays, is used to illustrate these themes. The experiences of thirteen large firms--seven in-depth (General Electric, IBM, Texas Instruments, Hughes, AT&T, Kodak, and Tektronix)--are considered. Their choices to develop, or not to develop, new businesses around their display

technologies in the early 1980s, and again in recent years, are the foci of this thesis.

Those firms with a well-articulated strategic vision had a decision-making process closely resembling Quinn's "logical incrementalism" form of strategic management. In these firms, strategic fit emerges as the **primary factor** in new business investment decisions. Technological and market factors are important measures of this fit. Financial considerations dictate how, not whether to invest.

Those firms that had a vague or frequently changing strategic vision had, on the other hand, a decision-making process more closely **matching** the "Garbage Can" model of decision making as described by Cohen, March, and Olsen. In these firms, factors other than strategic fit such as short-term financial costs or market prospects could dominate.

Policy-makers are urged to note that in no case does one find the mere existence of technology sufficient reason for a firm to invest significant resources in a new business.

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01370394 ORDER NO: AADNN-86666
KNOWLEDGE BASE AND CHILDREN'S LONG-TERM RETENTION (MEMORY)
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Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1993
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Adviser: M. L. HOWE
Source: VOLUME 55/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
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Descriptors: PSYCHOLOGY, DEVELOPMENTAL; PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL
Descriptor Codes: 0620; 0623
ISBN: 0-315-86666-7

Much of the **knowledge base** research has provided evidence to show that children's memory performance is facilitated when they have a well integrated and large body of knowledge. Unfortunately, much of this research has focused on acquisition, but not long-term retention processes, although both of these processes are important in everyday cognition. In this dissertation, I investigated if the facilitory effects of **changes** in children's **knowledge** (**specifically** , structural **changes**) on acquisition processes also occur for long-term retention processes.

The purpose of the first experiment was to **determine** the nature of the **structure** of knowledge for **children** of **different** ages and levels of expertise. This study provided stimulus materials to investigate the **relationship** between **changes** in **knowledge** structure and memory processes in the second experiment. In the first experiment, 213 children (ages 6 to 14) with soccer expertise (Experiment IA) and 29 children (ages 7 to 13) with tennis expertise (Experiment IB) generated a story in their area of expertise. The results showed that there are age- and expertise-related changes in the structure of knowledge.

In Experiment II, 93 subjects (44 8-year olds, 49 11-year olds) with either low or high expertise in soccer memorized one of two domain-related stories, then after a 4-week retention interval, recalled the story. One story reflected the knowledge structure of low experts (poor storytype), the other reflected the knowledge structure of high experts (good storytype). The results of this study showed that at acquisition, children had better recall for the story consistent with their current level of knowledge elaboration. More importantly, at long-term retention, performance was better for children with well elaborated knowledge (high in expertise), compared to children with less elaborated knowledge (low in expertise).

Taken together, this dissertation research **indicated** that first, developmental **differences** in the structure of knowledge are not minimized for experts in a particular domain. Second, this research suggested that

the influence of knowledge on memory performance is **different** for acquisition and long-term retention processes. The influence of knowledge on memory performance was greater for the initial acquisition than the long-term retention of information. Further, for long-term retention, the effects of knowledge varied depending on whether performance decrements (forgetting) or increments (hypermnnesia) were measured. The findings were discussed with respect to the nature of the **relationship** between knowledge factors and both memory acquisition and long-term retention processes.

17/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 35)
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01338329 ORDER NO: AAD94-06849

SPATIAL DATA REPRESENTATIONS FOR RAPID VISUALIZATION AND ANALYSIS (DATA REPRESENTATIONS)

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Source: VOLUME 54/10-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 5268. 172 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE; GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0366

Spatial data representations help to describe the world that we live in. Inherent characteristics of spatial data--multi-dimensionality and typically large volumes--make the representation of this information an interesting problem. As spatial data play ever greater roles in time-critical applications, demands on the data representations also increase.

The work described in this dissertation addresses three current problems with spatial **data** representations. **First** is the need for data representations that support multiple scales and precisions without losing critical **information**. **Second** is a requirement for spatial operations to exploit filtering techniques to improve performance. Third is a desire for merging techniques that will allow **different** data representations to exist separately yet work together so that **different** data representations may be used to their best advantage.

Three triangulation methods are presented. An adaptive hierarchical triangulation algorithm generates a structure with fixed levels of detail with a **specified** accuracy. The **tree structure** of this triangulation hierarchy supports pruning and filtering, and is therefore the basis of the manipulation algorithms described in the remaining chapters. Another method, curvature equalization, improves existing triangulations by ensuring that smooth areas are represented by relatively few triangles, and rough areas are represented by many more. This method is used to produce a good initial tessellation for the adaptive hierarchical triangulation. A **distinguishing** characteristic of all three methods is that they attempt to generalize critical lines on the surface with the triangle edges.

Algorithms for three spatial operations exploiting the adaptive hierarchical triangulation's **tree structure** are given. These operations--zoom, multi-resolution viewing, and line of sight calculation--represent typical time-critical visualization and analysis applications.

Techniques for merging the adaptive hierarchical triangulation with other data representations are described. These, too, exploit **tree structures** to improve performance of the merging algorithms. A significant contribution here is the polygonal line sweep, which can find all triangles inside an area without having to examine them all.

17/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 35)

01307594 ORDER NO: AAD93-22946

**IMPACTS OF A GYPSY MOTH OUTBREAK ON BIRD HABITATS AND POPULATIONS
(LYMANTRIA DISPAR, FOREST VEGETATION, DEFOLIATION)**

Author: THURBER, DALE KING

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Year: 1992

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Source: VOLUME 54/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

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Descriptors: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE; BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY;
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Descriptor Codes: 0478; 0329; 0768

The gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) was introduced into the United States in Massachusetts in 1869. This exotic forest pest is an increasingly important component of eastern **deciduous** forests. Defoliation and subsequent tree mortality lead to major changes in forest vegetation. Few studies have included **baseline data** in addressing these **changes**, and responses of birds populations have not been well documented.

Forty-two 4.9-ha fixed plots were established in West Virginia before an initial gypsy moth outbreak, which occurred the fourth and fifth of this eight-year (1984-1991) study. Vegetation data included shrub cover, canopy **structure**, and **tree** basal area. Gypsy moth populations were monitored. Plots were partitioned into high, moderate, and low impact classes.

Birds were surveyed using the variable circular-plot technique. Population trends were compared among gypsy moth impact classes. Canonical correlation analysis (CCA) elucidated **relationships** between bird species density, habitat requirements, and changes induced by gypsy moths.

Seventy-one of 109 vegetation variables changed significantly. Live basal area decreased from 87% to 57%. Most tree mortality occurred among oaks. High canopy cover decreased, low canopy cover increased. Shrub cover averaged 40% higher, species richness increased 24%.

Populations of shrub, ground, and cavity nesting, and shrub, ground, and bark foraging guilds increased. Flycatchers suffered widespread decline, tree nesters and canopy foragers declined on high impact plots.

Eastern wood-pewees, blue-gray gnatcatchers, and acadian flycatchers declined. Red-eyed vireos and yellow-throated vireos declined on high impact plots. Rufous-sided towhees, Carolina wrens, and indigo buntings were foremost among 19 species with increasing populations. CCA **indicated** significant population trends were related to **specific** habitat changes.

Before the outbreak, bird density and species richness were greatest on high, and least on low impact plots. Density increased markedly on moderate, but was unchanged on high impact plots.

After moderate defoliation, critical habitat for canopy species is retained, habitat for shrub, ground, and cavity nesters, and shrub, ground, and bark foragers is improved. Following heavy tree mortality, species associated with snags and edge habitat are favored over those requiring high canopy. Even modest defoliation is detrimental to flycatchers.

17/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 35)

01305342 ORDER NO: AAD93-22000

TEACHER ATTRIBUTES AND SCHOOL SUPPORT STRUCTURES THAT PROMOTE PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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Source: VOLUME 54/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

Descriptors: EDUCATION, EARLY CHILDHOOD; EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

Descriptor Codes: 0518; 0524

This study examines teacher attributes of kindergarten, first, and second grade teachers and levels of school support that promote parent involvement. The findings of Swick and McKnight (1989) suggest that there are personal characteristics of teachers that strengthen their position in establishing positive **relationships** with parents. Epstein and Dauber (1991) suggest that there are key variables that influence parent involvement with schools in their children's education. This study investigates the **relationship** between the following variables: (1) teacher attributes that promote parent involvement (K-2). (2) actual teacher initiatives in promoting parent involvement (K-2). (3) the level of school support in promoting parent involvement in early childhood education programs (K-2).

The subjects in the study were 238 teachers from a selected public school district. Data was compiled from the 203 teacher questionnaires returned to the investigator. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to **determine** the **relationship** between variables.

Results of the study revealed no statistical significance between teacher attributes and teacher initiatives (K-2). School support and teacher initiatives yielded statistical significance by collective data (K-2) and by kindergarten data. School support and teacher attributes yielded statistical significance by collective data (K-2) and by **second grade data**. School support/teacher attributes and teacher initiatives yielded statistical significance by collective data (K-2) and by **first grade data**.

17/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 35)

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01248198 ORDER NO: AADMM-66185

A REAL-TIME TRANSPUTER- BASED DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

Author: MURRAY, DONALD C.

Degree: M.SC.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY (CANADA) (0791)

Supervisor: STELLA ATKINS

Source: VOLUME 30/04 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.

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Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

ISBN: 0-315-66185-2

A next generation 3D Positron Emission Tomograph (PET) is being developed at SFU/TRIUMF in which the collected event data must be processed at a sustained rate of 120,000 events per **second**. To process this **data** in real time requires performance of about 20 Mflops.

The design and prototype implementation of a data acquisition system which is capable of the above performance is presented. This is a VMEbus system which consists of two processor types; a Controller Processor which controls the data acquisition and many Transformation Processors which process the event data.

The number of lost events during high data arrival rates was greatly reduced by performing dynamic sizing of the input and output buffers which are located on the Transformation Processors.

The T800 transputer is evaluated to fill the role of the Transformation Processor. Several transputer topologies are evaluated experimentally, and the most cost-effective arrangement is identified.

An analytic model of the communication and computation requirements of **different** transputer topologies is presented. This reflects the communication/computation tradeoff inherent in transputer based systems and **matches** the performance of the investigated topologies very closely. The model is used to estimate the minimum number of transputers required to

meet real-time communication and computation rate requirements. An upper bound performance proof is presented, which gives the upper bound on the performance independent of the **arrangement** and number of **nodes** in a transputer network. We **determine** that 20 transputers can provide the required cpu and i/o throughput in a cost effective manner.

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01242392 ORDER NO: AAD92-32095
DISCONTINUOUS CHANGE: A TEST OF ITS ORGANIZATIONAL, MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND PERFORMANCE DETERMINANTS (ORGANIZATIONAL REVOLUTIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS, REORIENTATION)
Author: SONNERUP, KERSTIN MARIA CATHARINA
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1992
Corporate Source/Institution: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (0054)
Source: VOLUME 53/06-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 2009. 255 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT; SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL
Descriptor Codes: 0454; 0700; 0310

This thesis explores one component of organizational evolution as described by the punctuated equilibrium model: organizational revolutions. Using event history analysis to explore two industry **based** longitudinal **data** sets, we test the **relationship** of organizational history, management, environment, and firm performance to organizational revolutions. Initially we predict consistent results between the two industries tested, cement and minicomputers. Startling **differences** in our findings led us to explore two possible sources for our divergent results. First, we divided cement revolutions into two categories, those that are related to the cement business and those that are not. All of the minicomputer revolutions are related to the minicomputer industry. The outcome was three divergent sets of results: minicomputer, cement related, and cement unrelated revolutions. The second explanation we explore is the possibility that, due to industry and data availability **differences**, the three categories of revolution may vary hierarchically on the critical dimension of proximity to the organizational core. Using "proximity to the core" as a perceptual lens we reexamine our findings. The results of this analysis suggest that although organizational history, management, and the environment all play a significant role in shaping organizational revolutions, the role that these forces play varies with the proximity of a revolution to the organizational core. **Specifically**, organizational change that alters **branches** of the **organization** unrelated to the firm's dominant business may be driven by environmental forces. For change to the dominant business of the organization, management and organizational history also play a role. However, for organizational change to a firm's core technology, organizational history forces may dominate. As a result of this analysis, this thesis has begun to develop ideas about the role that proximity to the organizational core might have in mediating the **relationship** of organizational history, management, and environmental **factors** to organizational **change**.

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01159112 ORDER NO: AAD91-17280
THE MARGINALITY OF ADULT EDUCATION UNITS WITHIN THREE TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS: DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF AN INDEX (ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE, GOAL DIFFUSION)
Author: CHAPMAN, SUE WATKINS
Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1990
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA (0077)
Director: RONALD M. CERVERO
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Descriptors: EDUCATION, ADULT AND CONTINUING; EDUCATION, ADMINISTRATION;
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0516; 0514; 0454

The concept of marginality is a persistent theme in the literature of adult education. However, little work has been done to study marginality in its context--the **parent organization**. The primary purpose of this study was to identify the underlying dimensions of marginality within three types of parent organizations: colleges and universities, business and industry, and public school systems. In addition, the study assessed the **relationship** of marginality to satisfaction with key organizational resources and the organizational correlates of marginality.

To address the purposes listed above, a survey instrument was developed. The instrument consisted of two scales (an index of marginality and an index of resource satisfaction) and an organizational profile. Response to the instrument was solicited from adult educators who work in all three types of parent organizations.

First, instrument development and **factor** analysis procedures were used. Theoretical formulations from the literature on marginality guided the development of an index of marginality. Strict procedures were followed that would insure internal consistency and content validity of the index. Through factor analysis of the responses to this index, three factors were identified as the underlying, empirical dimensions of marginality. These three dimensions were organizational value, resource dependency, and goal diffusion.

Second, statistical **information** was gathered that would relate marginality to satisfaction with key organizational resources. These resources include funding, clients, access to information, staff, facilities, instructional materials, visibility, power, prestige, and domain. There was an inverse **relationship** between marginality and resource satisfaction **indicating** that the more the adult education unit is marginal, the less it is satisfied with its organizational resources.

Finally, statistical analyses of responses to the organizational profile were conducted. Organizational correlates that were examined included the size of the adult education unit, the size of the **parent organization**, the size of the budget, the length of existence within the organization, the educator's tenure, the number of staff supervised by the educator, the levels of management above the unit, the inclusion of education as an organizational goal, the existence of exclusive facilities, and the type of **parent organization**.

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1009604 ORDER NO: AAD87-23342
VEMES: AN APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES AND A DATABASE CONCEPT TO A MILITARY EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SYSTEM
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Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0800

This dissertation proposes a framework labeled VEMES which is a diagnostic computer software system that **combines** a common **knowledge** - based expert system and a relational **data base**. VEMES is an

interactive, **knowledge - based** consultation system that supports military truck maintenance activities. To demonstrate the feasibility of the VEMES framework a prototype system was developed. The results accomplished in this dissertation are as follows.

First, the notion of a common **knowledge - base** is developed. The implication of this new notion is that common knowledge is viewed as a shared resource that can be used by several expert systems. By adopting this notion developers can build expert systems which have significant advantages over those **based** on traditional private **knowledge - based** systems.

Second , a suitable expert system model for the Korean Army maintenance support system is developed. The model not only serves the traditional expert system's function, but also contributes to the maintenance management function. The contribution of the model is that many military maintenance expert systems can be developed by particularizing the VEMES model framework.

Third, a decision **tree** -like **structured** scheme is developed as a knowledge structure that is cognitively simple and natural. This scheme is intended to aid knowledge acquisition and supplement the production rules used for representing knowledge. The scheme has proven useful in the successful implementation of the VEMES prototype.

Fourth, characteristics of the typical user of VEMES are analyzed. Therefore, suitable principles for user-interface design are identified and adaptively applied in the development of the VEMES prototype. This is to assure that the user-interface design considers the **specific** constraints of the intended application.

Finally, based on the experience acquired during the prototype system development, several useful guidelines for expert system development are suggested. These guidelines may be especially useful to the knowledge engineer who is responsible for developing the expert system.

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837778 ORDER NO: AAD84-06172

FAMILY STRUCTURE STEREOTYPES: PERCEPTIONS OF STEPFAMILIES

Author: BRYAN, LINDA RYLAND

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Year: 1983

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA (0133)

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Descriptors: SOCIOLOGY, INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY STUDIES

Descriptor Codes: 0628

The major purpose of this study was to investigate attitudes and perceptions toward parents and **children** from **different** family **structures** --stepfamilies, intact nuclear, divorced, widowed, and never married. Exploring attitudes and perceptions toward stepparents and stepchildren was the **specific** purpose of the study. A pilot study, utilizing data from 268 college students, was conducted for the purpose of developing an instrument (First Impressions Questionnaire) designed to measure perceptions of individuals varying in family structure. By employing item analysis and **factor** analysis, the **First** Impressions Questionnaire (FIQ), consisting of 68 semantic differential scales, was reduced to 40 scales. After a **second** **data** collection, **data** from 422 females and 106 males were subjected to factor analysis which produced six factors (dependent measures). The factors were named Evaluative, Satisfaction/Security, Potency, Activity, Familiarity, and Stability. Independent variables were family structure, sex of subject, sex of parent, and sex of child.

The general finding of this study was that students differentiate (stereotype) on the basis of family structure. Subjects responded to stepparents and stepchildren less positively than to parents and children in intact nuclear families. Stepparents and parents of single-parent

families were viewed **similarly** , yet consistently less positively than parents of intact nuclear families. Stepchildren were viewed less positively than children from all other family structures on five of the six dependent measures. Stepchildren were rated less positively than their respective stepparent, however, **children** from all family **structures** were viewed less positively than their respective parent. Students responded differentially to male and female family roles. Daughters and mothers from all family structures were seen generally more positively than sons and fathers. In general, males assigned a less positive rating to both parents and children than did females.

Students may have the belief that the intact nuclear family is the standard of comparison for all other families. Negative stereotypes of stepparents and stepchildren exist especially in comparison to individuals in intact nuclear families. Stepparents and stepchildren and parents and children of single-parent families (divorced, widowed, and never married) are perceived less positively than parents and children of intact nuclear families. Negative stereotypes of children exist when compared to adults.

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5904212 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9806-1230-034

Title: Some learning techniques in hierarchical censored production rules (HCPRs) system

Author(s): Jain, N.K.; Bharadwaj, K.K.

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Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Discusses learning techniques based upon the hierarchical censored production rule (HCPR) system of knowledge representation. These HCPRs are written in the form: "A IF B UNLESS C GENERALITY G **SPECIFICITY** S", where symbol A represents the conclusion, B is the set of preconditions, C is the set of exception conditions, G is the general information and S represents the **specific** information. Learning can be classified into two major categories: the first includes the restructuring or modification of existing **knowledge** , and the **second** covers the creation of **new knowledge** depending upon externally-supplied information and already-acquired knowledge. In this system, schemes which modify various belief factors and information relegated to various operators (like IF, UNLESS, etc.) of an HCPR fall in the first category, while schemes which create a new HCPR in the system by using externally-supplied information and already-acquired **knowledge** fall in the **second** category. Using the growth algorithm, a new HCPR is added in the system by maintaining consistency as well as minimizing redundancy. The set of all related HCPRs connected to the **SPECIFICITY** or **GENERALITY** operators are shown to possess a **tree structure** , and hence it is called an HCPR tree. The fission algorithm restructures an HCPRs tree, thereby enabling the system to reorganize its **knowledge base** ; a **new HCPR** may be created during this process. This is followed by the fusion algorithm that enables the merging of two related HCPR trees in the HCPR system. (32 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: hierarchical systems; **knowledge based** systems; knowledge representation; learning (artificial intelligence); **tree data structures** ; truth maintenance

Identifiers: learning techniques; hierarchical censored production rules;

knowledge representation; conclusion; preconditions; exception conditions;
general information; **specific** information; knowledge restructuring;
knowledge modification; knowledge creation; externally supplied information
; already-acquired knowledge; belief factors; operators; growth algorithm;
consistency maintenance; redundancy minimization; HCPR **tree structure** ;
fission algorithm; tree restructuring; **knowledge base** reorganization;
fusion algorithm; tree merging

Class Codes: C1230 (Artificial intelligence); C6170K (Knowledge
engineering techniques); C1240 (Adaptive system theory)
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17/5/15 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
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5101192 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9512-7480-113

Title: Integration of CAD and CAM system using macrofunction

Author(s): Nagasaka, Y.; Wibisono, H.; Ohtaki, H.; Watanuki, K.

Author Affiliation: ZEXEL Corp., Saitama, Japan

Journal: JSME International Journal, Series C (Dynamics, Control,
Robotics, Design and Manufacturing) vol.38, no.3 p.633-41

Publication Date: Sept. 1995 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: JCDMEY ISSN: 1340-8062

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The macrofunction in the CAM system is executed based on the
macrocode which is transformed by a series of operations input by the user.
Using this function, operations which should be performed by the user can
be simplified. Therefore, if the transformation from mechanical drawings to
NC code can be changed directly into macrocode, then the NC machining can
be achieved easily. In our study, a function for transforming the macrocode
from CAD drawing data to CAM data is developed. However, the drawing data
of a CAD system do not always coincide with the drawing data of a CAM
system in practice. Consequently, drawing data must be represented by a
structure and function which include information about the restricted
conditions. Thus, the concept of the **relationship** between "master and
slave " for definitely expressing **structures** and functions in an object
model is **specifically** incorporated. As a result, even in the case where
structures and functions are **changed** , the **knowledge base** can be
consistently maintained. This paper describes the knowledge representation
in the **knowledge base** and the method for generating a macrocode using
the **knowledge base** . (8 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CAD/CAM; computerised numerical control; **knowledge based**
systems; knowledge representation; macros

Identifiers: CAD/CAM; macrofunction; macrocode; mechanical drawings; CAD
drawing data; CAM data; object model; knowledge representation; **knowledge**
based system; NC machining

Class Codes: C7480 (Production engineering computing); C6170K (Knowledge
engineering techniques); C6100 (Software techniques and systems)

Copyright 1995, IEE

17/5/16 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
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04386375 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9305-7150-004

**Title: GRAFTED - GRAPhical Fault Tree EDitor: a fault tree description
program for target vulnerability/survivability analysis**

Author(s): Tkalcevic, F.J.; Burman, N.M.

Issued by: Mater. Res. Lab., DSTO, Ascot Vale, Vic., Australia

Publication Date: Nov. 1992 Country of Publication: Australia 63 pp.

Report Number: MRL-GD-0043

Language: English Document Type: Report (RP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A computer program GRAFTED, 'graphical fault tree editor', has been written to simplify data entry and modification of component fault tree descriptions (FTD) used in military platform vulnerability/survivability analysis procedures. GRAFTED utilises a unique, graphical, screen based data entry procedure to define and display both individual system component parameters and their hierarchical relationship in the overall system FTD. The generated component and system FTD output is in a format which is directly readable by the MRL version of the General Vulnerability Assessment Model (GVAM), computer programs. Although GRAFTED was specifically designed to generate FTDs for GVAM, it could be easily modified to accommodate data input formats and FTD output for assessment procedures which require user friendly data entry and graphical fault tree editing and visualisation. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: failure analysis; graphical user interfaces; military computing; text editing; tree data structures ; trees (mathematics

Identifiers: computer program GRAFTED; graphical fault tree editor; component fault tree descriptions; FTD; military platform vulnerability/survivability analysis procedures; screen based data entry procedure; individual system component parameters; hierarchical relationship ; system FTD output; MRL version; General Vulnerability Assessment Model; GVAM; data input formats; user friendly data entry

Class Codes: C7150 (Military); C6180G (Graphical user interfaces); C6120 (File organisation); C6130B (Graphics techniques)

17/5/17 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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02181768 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0611303 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
OSI introduction utilization guide. OSI-TP edition .(Sponsor : Japan
Information Processing Development Center industry computerization
promotion central).

Jpn. Inf. Process. Dev. Cent.

OSI Donyu Riyo Gaido. OSI, TPhen. Heisei 6nen, 1994, PAGE.156P

JOURNAL NUMBER: N19941738L

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 621.394/.395 681.3.02:651.2

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: This report was made mainly by Japan Information Processing Development Foundation and Industry Computerization Promotion Center for wide understanding of OSI-TP (OSI variance transaction processing) which was instituted as international standards according to ISO/IEC. Contents are as follows : 1) OSI-TP outline. 2) OSI-TP function outline. A) Standardization trends of OSI-TP. B) What is transaction ? C) TP model. D) TP service. E) TP profile system (from INTAP packaging rule). 3) Case study : OSI in Chubu Electric Power. A) Composition outline of the variance base system. B) The necessity of different machine connecting systems. C) An outline of different machine connection using OSI-TP. D) In OSI-TP(V3.0) adoption. E) System connection test. F) Adopted parameters.

DESCRIPTORS: OSI protocol; transaction processing; distributed processing; ISO Standard; tree structure ; interconnection; electric utility industry; monitoring; centralized management; communication disturbance ; online system; real time processing; reservation system; seat reservation; hotel; open loop system

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: protocol; rule; treatment; international standard; standard(specification); standard; structure; connection; industry; management; disorder/trouble/obstacle; system; information system; computer application system; registration; action and behavior; lodging facility; facility and building

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): ND11010T; JE15020F

17/5/18 (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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00839243 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 89A0119329 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Development of diagnosis and maintenance support system for nuclear power plants with flexible inference function and knowledge base edition support function.

FUJII MAKOTO (1); SEKI EIJI (1); TAI ICHIRO (1); MORIOKA TOSHIHIKO (2)
(1) Toshiba Corp., Nuclear Engineering Lab.; (2) Toshiba Corp.
Nippon Genshiryoku Gakkaishi(Journal of the Atomic Energy Society of Japan)
, 1988, VOL.30,NO.12, PAGE.1110-1118, FIG.11, REF.12
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0154AAE ISSN NO: 0004-7120 CODEN: NGEA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 621.039.568
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: For the reliable and efficient diagnosis and inspection work of the nuclear power plant equipments, "Diagnosis and Maintenance Support System" has been developed. This system has functions to assist operators or engineers to observe and evaluate equipment conditions based on the experts' knowledge. These functions are carried out through dialogue between the system and users. This system has two subsystems: diagnosis subsystem and knowledge base edition support subsystem. To achieve the functions of diagnosis subsystem, a new method of knowledge processing for equipment diagnosis is adopted. This method is based on the concept of "Cause Generation and Checking". Knowledge for diagnosis is represented with modularized production rules. And each rule module consists of four different type rules with hierarchical structure. With this approach, the system is equipped with sufficient performance not only in diagnosis function but also in flexible man-machine interface. Knowledge base edition support subsystem (Graphical Rule Editor) is provided for this system. This editor has functions to display and edit the contents of knowledge base with tree structures through the graphic display. With these functions, the efficiency of constructing expert system is highly improved. By applying this system to the maintenance support of neutron monitoring system, it is proved that this system has satisfactory performance as a diagnosis and maintenance support system.(author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: computer assisted diagnosis; maintenance of facility; expert system; nuclear power generation; power plant; artificial intelligent inference; knowledge base ; flaw inspection; worker(manual); engineer; knowledge engineering; man-machine system; graphic display; radiation monitoring; monitor; neutron detection ; data collection system; knowledge acquisition; knowledge representation; instrumentation; anomaly diagnosis

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; diagnosis; facilities management; management; maintenance; maintenance management; artificial intelligence system; computer application system; system; power generation; electric power energy operation; electric power facility; inference; inspection; job classified employee; worker; engineering; display device; equipment; monitoring; radiation detection ; detection ; acquisition; representation

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): MD05040W

17/5/19 (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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00255336 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 86A0304140 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Cartographic database system.

NISHI YUJI (1); HANAOKA NAOKYUKI (1); YANO YUSAKU (1); TSU HIROJI (1); OGAWA KATSURO (1)
(1) Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Geological Survey of Japan

Rep Geol Surv Jpn, 1986, NO.265, PAGE.19-67, FIG.11, REF.7
JOURNAL NUMBER: F0340AAW ISSN NO: 0366-5542 CODEN: CCHHA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 662.997:550.361
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Cartographic database system is constructed to manipulate cartographic data by computer on equal bases with geothermal information in the SIGMA system. The original data are from the Digital National Land Information files provided by the Geographical Survey Institute. The data volume is reduced by editing the original file to appropriate data density for plotting base maps. The items included in the database are shore line, lake and marsh, river, administrative boundary, road, railway and elevation. These data are filed mesh by mesh. The secondary mesh is employed as an unit mesh. The secondary mesh system covers whole of Japan on unified rule defined by the Japan Industrial Standard. The logical structure of the database is hierachical. The secondary mesh code is placed at the top as a root segment. The segment of each data item comes under the root segment. Line data have two segments. The link segment (parent) files the attribute of a line, and the auxiliary point segment records the coordinate of a series of points from the start point to the end. Database retrieval is supported by menu system. Retrieval conditions are defined by two parameters of areal extent and data item. The areal extent is designated as a set of secondary meshes. Data presentation is possible on graphic displays and pen plotters through interactive software system. The cartographic data presentation system is a integral part of a map presentation system for geothermal information. Map is not only the most basic form of geothermal data presentation but also the very first step to relate different kinds of information for a comprehensive geothermal model.(author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: database; computer file; map(atlas); DBMS; hierarchical structure; graph description; geothermy; tree structure ; software design; interactive processing

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: audiovisual material; nonbook material; resource(document); computer application system; system; structure; graph processing; information processing; treatment; heat; design

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): LB03040B

17/5/20 (Item 4 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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00230200 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 86A0222553 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Design of knowledge base for architectural planning computer aided interior design system based on "Kiwari" method.

IKI KAZUHISA :(1); SEO FUMIAKI (1); NAKAJIMA TAKASHI (2)

(1) Building Res. Inst.; (2) Univ. Laval, Canada

Denshi Keisanki Riyo Shinpojiumu Ronbunshu(Proceedings of the Symposium on the Use of Computers in Building Engineering), 1986, VOL.8th, PAGE.319-324, FIG.8, TBL.1, REF.9

JOURNAL NUMBER: S0463BAO

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 72.01

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding

ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Kiwari" is a module system for determining member dimensions in wood construction, which has been handed down since Momoyama Era of sixteenth century. The authors created a knowledge base by reformaulating the Kiwari system in order to use as a computer aided design system for similar types of buildings. The authors show the results of the study, in which they developed a knowledge base from the Kiwari system used for "Shuden" described in "Shomei Gokan". According to the Kiwari system, when the length of span is determined

, the column dimensions are defined and then all other proportions of interior members are calculated successively. This means that the Kiwari system has a " tree " structure as is defined in graph theory. In this study, authors defined two types of knowledge . The first is the general knowledge for wooden buildings, while the second is specific knowledge of a certain Kiwari system. Since both types of knowledge are required for wooden building design, they must be integrated to a computer aided system to form a complete knowledge base . In this paper, the authors reproduced a traditional japanese style building ("Shuden") using the developed knowledge base system, and furthermore demonstrated design modifications of Shuden under the Kiwari system installed in the knowledge base .(author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: CAD; architectural design; interior design; eastern architectural history; architectural drafting; living room; module; database; high level language; artificial intelligent inference; data structure; modular design; knowledge representation; drawing(diagram); knowledge base

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: computer application; utilization; design; architectural decoration; architectural history; history; drafting; room; programming language; formal language; language; inference; structure; representation; diagram and table

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): RB04000W

Set	Items	Description
S1	3818	(BASE? OR STARTING OR FOUNDATION? OR MAIN OR BEGINNING OR - PRIMARY OR FIRST OR ROOT?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S2	289	(TREE? OR BRANCH? OR LEAF OR LEAVES OR DIRECTOR? OR NODE? - OR PARENT OR CHILD? OR SIBLING OR OFFSPRING OR OFF()SPRING OR SLAVE?) (3N) (STRUCTURE? OR CONFIGURATION? OR ARRANGEMENT? OR ORGANIZATION OR FORMATION)
S3	2178	(MODIFIE? OR EDIT? OR SECOND OR CHANGE? OR ALTER? OR MUTATE?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S4	20948	DETERMIN? OR DECID? OR SPECIF? OR DESIGNAT? OR STIPULAT? OR RESOLV? OR ASCERTAIN? OR INDICAT? OR DETECT? OR VERIFY OR AUTHENTICAT? OR VALIDAT? OR JUDGE? OR JUDGING OR JUDGMENT OR JUDGEMENT
S5	16494	DIFFERENCE? ? OR DIFFERENT OR DISTINGUISH? OR DISCRIMINATE OR MATCH? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR SIMILAR?
S6	5280	(MERGE? OR THIRD OR NEW OR COMBINE? OR MERGING OR JOIN? OR UNION OR LINK? OR UNITE? OR CONNECT? OR UNIFY OR UNIFIES) (3N) - (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S7	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8	15	S1 AND S2
S9	12	S3 AND S2
S10	20	S6 AND S2
S11	1	S8 AND S4 AND S9
S12	0	S8 AND S9 AND S10
S13	2	S8 AND S9
S14	3	S8 AND S10
S15	2	S9 AND S10
S16	530	S3 AND S4
S17	120	S16 AND S5
S18	10	S17 AND S1
S19	17	S11 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S18
S20	13	S19 NOT PY>1998
S21	13	S20 NOT PD>19981130

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Dec
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21/5/1

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01742759

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Verity Knowledge Organizer (742759)

Verity Inc (454427)
894 Ross Dr
Sunnyvale, CA 94089 United States
TELEPHONE: (408) 541-1500

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Verity Knowledge Organizer (TM) allows users to easily and inexpensively create, administer, and organize corporate information. With Verity Knowledge Organizer, knowledge managers can easily categorize information for easy location by users. Users can navigate information directories in a streamlined, intuitive way, melding search and browse features for easier knowledge discovery. Verity Knowledge Organizer can take into consideration the ways in which people think about business to build and maintain categories. For instance, a site administrator can create classifications from corporate **directories**, extant information **organization** resources, or metadata used to describe electronic information. When categories have been developed, documents are automatically classified in consonance with the Verity Knowledge Organizer categories. Business classification rules are used to automatically and economically categorize documents, so that enterprise data becomes a reusable resource, and the cost of content management is substantially lowered. With Verity **Knowledge Organizer's** rule- **based**, metadata, and **file** system-enabled classification techniques, documents are automatically associated with one or more suitable locations in the categorization system, which is called a Knowledge Tree. Multiple views of the same content are possible with Verity Knowledge Organizer so that users in sales, marketing, human resource, or engineering can have customized views. Subsets of information can be created by administrators and made accessible to external partners via an extranet. Because multiple directories can be supported, Verity Knowledge Organizer creates a corporate intranet portal from large amounts of badly organized information. The directory created allows customers, employees, and partners to access information and translate it to knowledge. Verity Knowledge Organizer's rich navigation and **information** organization tools **combine** text searching with visual category browsing, and Knowledge Trees limit searches to particular categories. Therefore, results are returned quickly and more precisely than with standard relevancy-ranked results.

DESCRIPTORS: Knowledge Management; Document Management; Groupware;
Intranets; Information Retrieval; Information Management

HARDWARE: Sun; IBM PC & Compatibles; UNIX; HP; IBM; DEC
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows NT/2000; Windows; HP-UX; AIX; UNIX; Solaris
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mini; Micro; Workstation
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry, Workgroups
PRICE: Available upon request

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Verity Information Server 3.6 or 3.6.1 software
required

REVISION DATE: 000000

21/5/2

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01649619

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Ship Motions Prediction Applications Manager-PREDICT
(649619)

National Technical Information Service (NTIS) (604305)
5285 Port Royal Rd
Springfield, VA 22161 United States
TELEPHONE: (703) 605-6000

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Ship Motions Prediction Applications Manager-PREDICT is a personal computer-based ship motion prediction applications manager, which provides both frequency and time domain predictions. It uses two sub-application managers to run the Standard Ship Motion Program (SMP93-PC), the Simulation Time History Program (STH) and the Access Time History Program (ACTH) that make motion predictions. It also provides utilities to create and **edit** input **files** and to view and plot output **files**. PREDICT has three **main** branches: frequency domain, time domain and data plotting. It uses SMP93-PC to make frequency domain predictions. Taking the frequency domain ship response transfer functions, the user with PREDICT runs STH and ACTH to make time domain ship motion predictions. Three sub-applications managers run the three branches. The frequency domain sub-applications manager is SMPAM. The time domain sub-applications manager is STHAM; the plotting sub-applications manager is CLTAM. Before running PREDICT, the user should set up a **directory structure**. The user needs to create executable and input directories and sub-directories, as well as install the commercial software required. PREDICT creates the output sub-directories as it needs them. The order number is PB95-503330INC.

DESCRIPTORS: Models; Ship Design; Boating & Fishing; Forecasting;
Navigation Aids

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles
OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: FORTRAN
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Boating
PRICE: \$112; \$224 - outside U.S., Canada and Mexico
REVISION DATE: 981019

21/5/3

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01098213 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: TermChoir (098213)

WebChoir Inc (722545)
11301 Olympic Blvd #586
Los Angeles, CA 90064 United States
TELEPHONE: (310) 966-1558

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

WebChoir's TermChoir (TM) is a hierarchical data organization and search system that supports subject category, controlled vocabulary, and pre-defined and user-defined taxonomy queries. The open, scalable system is secure and offers multilingual processing. In addition, TermChoir supports a wide range of platforms and databases. Thesaurus producers can employ TermChoir in packaging customizable intellectual content for

information architects, interface users, and other clients. The system's Web-based architecture provides information creators and searchers with easy data access. Flexible data connection features let developers create thesauri in Microsoft SQL Server, Sybase, Oracle, and other databases. TermChoir's data editing options allow authors to create thesaurus relationships and links quickly. Validation features ensure data integrity. It can import ASCII, XML, and MARC thesauri. TermChoir also encompasses customized reporting, log viewing, and indexing features. User-based permission options let organizations control data access. TermChoir requires Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and later or Netscape Navigator 5.0 and later.

DESCRIPTORS: Content Providers; Electronic Publishing; Foreign Language Packages; Indexing; Intranets; Taxonomies

HARDWARE: Apple Macintosh; IBM PC & Compatibles; Pentium; UNIX

OPERATING SYSTEM: Internet Explorer; MacOS; Netscape; UNIX; Windows; Windows NT/2000

PROGRAM LANGUAGES: XML

TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mini; Micro; Workstation

POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry, Web Publishing, Thesaurus Producers

PRICE: Available upon request

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Win NT+ or UNIX on server; Explorer 5+ or Netscape 5+ on client required

REVISION DATE: 020724

21/5/4

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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01012870 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Files (012870)

Dynacomp Inc (095443)

4560 E Lake Rd

Livonia, NY 14487 United States

TELEPHONE: (585) 346-9788

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

The Files program features a database manager that can be used to create, edit, save, retrieve and perform data management operations on relational database files. Any database file can be treated as a spreadsheet. The user can define the formulae, relationships and equations in one file while the data used is located in another file. The user can edit either file, then recalculate the spreadsheet at any time with a single command. To permit complex or iterative programming, the user can automatically record and repeat any command sequence. The system enables users to create word processing files which they can insert, delete, revise, center, indent, move to or from a buffer, relocate, highlight for bold or underline printing, page up, page down, etc. Features such as word wrap, right justification, margin width, page length and spacing are supported. Data files and word processing files can be converted from one format to the other. The user can also treat lines of word processing documents as spreadsheet entries. Standard financial computations such as present value, future value, annuity and depreciation are also supported. The user can automatically generate a letter quality report with headers and page numbers for either data files or word processing files. The data is always shown in a format based on the current settings of the format parameters. The user can view the data as records in rows or columns simply by changing the display mode. Data can be displayed in stacked or separated bar charts. Other modes permit normal, composite, percentage, composite percentage or

log plots. The user can compute the regression line relating several columns of data using any of five standard equation types. Using the statistics menu, most of the standard statistical tests of hypotheses, analysts of variance and statistical distribution values can be performed. The user can **determine** a schedule of early start, late start, early finish and late finish dates along with float, given a task list with duration, **beginning** and ending node **data** for a critical path model. The user can edit BASIC or Assembly Language source code using a word processor.

DESCRIPTORS: Database Management; Office Suites; Word Processing;
Spreadsheets; Business Graphics; Statistics; Project Management;
Financial Calculations; Page Composition

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles
OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: BASIC
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro
PRICE: \$69.95

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Telephone support; technical support
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 256K RAM required
REVISION DATE: 960910

21/5/5

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00111518 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: JDBC (603236); Enterprise JavaBeans (677736); Java
(573744)

TITLE: Competing Java Server Architectures: Which Will You Choose?
AUTHOR: Douglas, Mark
SOURCE: Distributed Computing, v1 n9 p43(2) Sep 1998
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.DistributedComputing.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Server-side Java developers can use either Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs) as an application server architecture. JDBC is SQL-centered, a method in which most processing is done using a database stored procedure calls. This architecture maps each client request to the next available database connection. Limitations of this method include the need to convert row- **based information** into connected Java objects; **changes** to **data** schema that ripples to the application server, which increases the application's maintenance requirements; and limitation of application scalability due to concentration of processing in the database. With object-centered EJBs, Java developers can be more productive, using flexible, high-performance methods to build thin-client applications. Performance is maximized by caching the most frequently used objects inside the application server. In the EJB **specification**, the application server manages mapping between objects and relational data, to create a loose **relationship** between objects and data. An Entity Bean is an important concept in the EJB **specification**, because it is the first object that can be deployed independent of its target environment. EJB's greatest advantage is the ability to break through the SQL barrier and work with an object-centered design. EJB servers currently available can speed time to market, increase business flexibility, and optimize performance.

COMPANY NAME: Sun Microsystems Inc (385557)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts

DESCRIPTORS: Distributed Processing; Integration Software; Interfaces;
Java; JDBC; Network Software; Open Source; Program Development
REVISION DATE: 20020630

21/5/6

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00101777 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Animation (830339)

TITLE: Procedural Animation
AUTHOR: Mahoney, Diana Phillips
SOURCE: Computer Graphics World, v20 n5 p39(5) May 1997
ISSN: 0271-4159
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.cgw.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

A discussion of procedural animation describes the technology's ability to use algorithms or math expressions that impel the movement of objects or volumes over time. Output of particle systems, behavioral animation, physically based animation, implicit surface manipulation (including metaballs and blobby surfaces), and dynamic I-systems for branching simulation of trees and plants are all instances of procedural animation. All these techniques, which have **different** results, give animators the same benefit: the ability to generate large amounts of complicated motion using comparatively few predefined controls. Suitable applications include those that are either too difficult to too time-consuming to justify use of keyframing, kinematics, and inverse kinematics. Examples include simulation of natural events, including clouds, fire, water, and gases, along with animations that involve interaction between one or multiple objects with other objects and the environment. Waterfall animation is an example of the benefits of procedural animation. Because the water's movement **changes based** on many **factors**, keyframing would require creation of all the points on the surface of water to be able to change it. With procedural animation, a 3D surface can be developed using skinned particles emitted from a basic spline moving along a path, and preset parametric controls can **determine** how the surface behaves in **relationship** to obstacles in its way.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Output Samples
DESCRIPTORS: Animation; Graphics Tools; Image Processing
REVISION DATE: 19971130

21/5/7

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00098025 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: SCO VisionFS 1.12 (632309)

TITLE: Windows learns to share from VisionFS
AUTHOR: Galloway, Curtis
SOURCE: InfoWorld, v18 n45 pN/7(2) Nov 4, 1996
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

Santa Cruz Operation's SCO VisionFS 1.12, a Windows-to-UNIX file and printer sharing package, gets very good marks overall. It allows Windows users access to files and printers on UNIX servers, and no client software is required. Therefore, installation and administration are much easier than with **similar network file system-based** client products. Other advantages include automated **detection** of installed existing UNIX printers; a graphical administration tool that streamlines tasks; and support for most popular UNIX server platforms. However, if Windows user names or passwords are **different** from UNIX ones, some operations can be complex. VisionFS uses Windows NT's, Windows 95's, and Windows for Workgroups' built-in Server Message Block file-sharing functions to allow users to share file directories and printers on UNIX servers over a network. The intuitive Profile Editor performs most administration tasks, making it easy to add and **change file** and print shares. Context-sensitive help assists when the user is unsure about the purpose of a box or button; if an incorrect value is entered during setup, option fields turn red, allowing users to find errors immediately. During tests, users had some difficulty mounting shares on a Windows NT client machine, but changing the user profile on Windows NT to put the home directory on the VisionFS server solved the problem.

PRICE: \$125

COMPANY NAME: SCO Group Inc (604496)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Data Communications; IBM PC & Compatibles; Integration
Software; Network Servers; Remote Printing; UNIX; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20021024

21/5/8

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00097026 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: InfoAssistant 1.0b (614904)

TITLE: Access Data with InfoAssistant
AUTHOR: Symington, Dave
SOURCE: Data Based Advisor, v14 n11 p26(3) Nov 1996
ISSN: 0740-5200
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.advisor.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

Asymetrix's recommended InfoAssistant 1.0b, a reporting tool for users of Sybase, SQL Server, and Microsoft Access, makes reporting easy without requiring users to learn how to use Access or other tools to develop their own queries, reports, and charts. An Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) connection must be established, and this requires expert help. Once completed, users can gain access to a database at any time by **designating** an alias. A catalog, which has to be created before InfoAssistant can be used, holds a description of **data** (a **fact base** made up of objects and **relationships**) and multiple views of the **data**. The **fact base** is created with a separate application, the Fact Builder. To construct the **fact base**, users select tables to be included in views, and the Fact Builder culls **information** describing columns, **primary** keys, and foreign keys. InfoAssistant could, for example, create the fact 'Company has Employee' to describe the **relationship** between the company entity object and the employee entity object. Descriptions generated by **Fact Builder** can be **modified** for clarity and precision. Once a **fact base** is built, queries and views are defined in InfoAssistant. Two particularly strong

features are cross-tab and drill-down.

PRICE: \$695

COMPANY NAME: click2learn.com Inc (483818)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Information Retrieval; Report Generators

REVISION DATE: 20011130

21/5/9

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00077629 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: PLATINUM Apriori GT (560553)

TITLE: Apriori From Answer Systems

AUTHOR: Lenz, Mary

SOURCE: Call Center Magazine, v8 n3 p80(1) Mar 1995

ISSN: 1064-5543

HOME PAGE: <http://www.callcentermagazine.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

Answer Systems' patented technology, Bubble-Up, finds common problems and solutions for users of the Apriori help desk system. The product has the ability to keep track of the information used most by help desk representatives, which reduces searching tasks for users. The product requires no decision- tree configuration , case-building, or other development. An algorithm changes the knowledge tree based on the number of times information is used, tracking the information most used currently. When a solution is detected , it is broadcast to all staff programmed to receive updates. Many problem-resolution tools are provided, including search methods. Users can also attach graphics, sound, and video clips to strengthen problem solving efficacy.

PRICE: \$49995

COMPANY NAME: Computer Associates International Inc (081957)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: Call Centers; Customer Service; Multimedia; Technical Support

REVISION DATE: 20010930

21/5/10

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00076412 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: SQA TeamTest (459054); WinRunner (473332); Microsoft Test (368776); Logic Gem (102377)

TITLE: Get the Bugs Out

AUTHOR: Jacobs, Ian

SOURCE: VARBusiness, v11 n4 p158(3) Mar 15, 1995

ISSN: 0894-5802

HOME PAGE: <http://www.varbiz.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison

GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

This comparison of Windows testing programs, mostly for VARs, is **based** on **second-hand information**, not original testing. SQA's TestTeam offers specialized versions for SQLWindows and PowerBuilder, which feature object-oriented recording of nonstandard objects. It is based on Visual Basic and will seem intuitive to most users. It features defect tracking. WinRunner is based on XRunner and has many of the same features as TeamTest. It also records tests and generates scripts to play back the actions. Microsoft's Test is a lower-priced alternative for 16- and 32-bit Windows and Windows NT applications, designed by Microsoft to test its own applications. It requires writing code to test products. Logic Technologies' Logic GEM is used to track the circumstances a program might encounter. A table **matches** input conditions with program actions and the program **determines** whether program rules are ambiguous for any combination.

COMPANY NAME: Rational Software Corp (519201); Mercury Interactive Corp (523747); Microsoft Corp (112127); Logic Technologies (385492)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: IBM PC & Compatibles; PowerBuilder; Program Development; Software Marketing; Software Testing; SQL; Visual Basic; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20020730

21/5/11
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00075035 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Expert Systems (830027); Neural Networks (830078)

TITLE: Neural networks vs. knowledge systems
AUTHOR: Mingail, Harry
SOURCE: Computing Canada, v21 n4 p30(1) Feb 15, 1995
ISSN: 0319-0161
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.plesman.com/cc>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Knowledge contained in an expert system is data cultivated by intelligence, and examines **relationships** between data sets in order to accomplish a result. Knowledge can be classified as casual or deep. Casual knowledge is an expression of underlying causes and effects, while deep **knowledge** is **based** on the inherent qualities of a subject. Knowledge is a hierarchical process, with obscure data at the bottom, **data** at the **second** level, **information**, or processed data above that, and rules on top. A neural network is based on the human neural network (brain). Electronic signals are passed through the neurons which comprise the human network. Based on the input, a neuron can produce an output and fire a signal. A computer neural network learns by storing results in local memory, and drawing on that stored knowledge to **determine** results. A neural network learns by example, and like the human brain, performs parallel processing and operates on the basis of patterns.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Expert Systems; Neural Networks; Pattern Recognition
REVISION DATE: 19950630

21/5/12
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00070947 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: NetWare (699683); Microsoft Windows for Workgroups (387843); Microsoft Windows NT (347973)

TITLE: Keeping in Sync
AUTHOR: Kohlhepp, Robert J
SOURCE: Network Computing, v5 n12 p58(2) Oct 15, 1994
ISSN: 1046-4468
HOME PAGE: <http://www.NetworkComputing.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Laptop users can install software that ensures file synchronization and version control between the laptop and the desktop computer. The software uses preestablished guidelines to make both sets of files identical. These tools do the same job, but the methods and their efficacy vary substantially. The simplest products **link files or directory structures**, synchronizing files using names and dates. Other methods synchronize whole disk volumes and can create drive copies for backup purposes. The most advanced products use filters and rules to specify files and folders to be compared. When file synchronization software is used on a NetWare-connected Mac, problems can arise with incorrect **change data** deltas. NetWare can map notebook drives to individual directories on a server, and Microsoft Windows for Workgroups or Microsoft Windows NT users can use peer-to-peer **connection** to synchronize **files**.

COMPANY NAME: Novell Inc (344893); Microsoft Corp (112127)
DESCRIPTORS: Data Communications; File Transfer; IBM PC & Compatibles; LANs; Laptops; NetWare; Operating Systems; Windows; Windows NT/2000
REVISION DATE: 20010730

21/5/13
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00067425 **DOCUMENT TYPE:** Review

PRODUCT NAMES: SmartSync 1.0 Windows (447919)

TITLE: SmartSync for Windows 1.0
AUTHOR: Mann, Richard O
SOURCE: PC Laptop, v6 n7 p60(2) Jul 1994
ISSN: 1043-1314

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

Nomadic Systems's SmartSync for Windows 1.0 is a system for synchronizing files between a laptop and desktop machine. SmartSync avoids the common error of copying an old **file** over a **new** one by enforcing an order on the **directory** and file **structure**. SmartSync works through serial or parallel cables, modem, across a network, or through floppies. Running the software is simple and the interface is legible and straightforward. Other file update programs simply select the newest file versions by looking at DOS's file creation times. SmartSync goes beyond this, and saves only the **changes** to the **files**, creating a set of files that record only the **new information** in each **file**. When synchronization is requested, changes are posted to the other computer. For large files, this can provide a significant time savings.

PRICE: \$160

COMPANY NAME: SmartDelta Inc (559466)

DESCRIPTORS: Data Communications; File Transfer; IBM PC & Compatibles;
Laptops; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20010730

Set	Items	Description
S1	1048182	(BASE? OR STARTING OR FOUNDATION? OR MAIN OR BEGINNING OR - PRIMARY OR FIRST OR ROOT?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S2	69155	(TREE? OR BRANCH? OR LEAF OR LEAVES OR DIRECTOR? OR NODE? - OR PARENT OR CHILD? OR SIBLING OR OFFSPRING OR OFF()SPRING OR SLAVE?) (3N) (STRUCTURE? OR CONFIGURATION? OR ARRANGEMENT? OR ORGANIZATION OR FORMATION)
S3	407972	(MODIFIE? OR EDIT? OR SECOND OR CHANGE? OR ALTER? OR MUTATE?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S4	8046733	DETERMIN? OR DECID? OR SPECIF? OR DESIGNAT? OR STIPULAT? OR RESOLV? OR ASCERTAIN? OR INDICAT? OR DETECT? OR VERIFY OR AUTHENTICAT? OR VALIDAT? OR JUDGE? OR JUDGING OR JUDGMENT OR JUDGEMENT
S5	6399873	DIFFERENCE? ? OR DIFFERENT OR DISTINGUISH? OR DISCRIMINATE OR MATCH? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR SIMILAR?
S6	1189144	(MERGE? OR THIRD OR NEW OR COMBINE? OR MERGING OR JOIN? OR UNION OR LINK? OR UNITE? OR CONNECT? OR UNIFY OR UNIFIES) (3N) - (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S7	8	S1 (S) S2 (S) S3 (S) S4 (S) S5 (S) S6
S8	217	S1 (5N) S2
S9	118	S3 (5N) S2
S10	223	S6 (5N) S2
S11	2	S8 (S) S4 (S) S9
S12	35	S10 (S) S5
S13	0	S12 (S) S1 (S) S3
S14	4	S12 (S) S1
S15	1	S12 (S) S3
S16	45	S7 OR S11 OR S12 OR S14 OR S15
S17	27	S16 NOT PY>1998
S18	27	S17 NOT PD>19981130
S19	24	RD (unique items)
File	15:ABI/Inform(R)	1971-2003/Feb 01 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	647:CMP	Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Jan W3 (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File	275:Gale Group	Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Feb 04 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	674:Computer News	Fulltext 1989-2003/Jan W3 (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File	696:DIALOG Telecom.	Newsletters 1995-2003/Feb 04 (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File	98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text	1984-2003/Dec (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
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File	636:Gale Group	Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Feb 04 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	369:New Scientist	1994-2003/Jan W4 (c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File	484:Periodical Abs	Plustext 1986-2003/Jan W4 (c) 2003 ProQuest
File	813:PR Newswire	1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	613:PR Newswire	1999-2003/Feb 05 (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	16:Gale Group	PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Feb 04 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	160:Gale Group	PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File	141:Readers Guide	1983-2003/Dec (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
File	553:Wilson Bus. Abs.	FullText 1982-2002/Dec

19/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01377727 00-28714

Optimum parting line design of molded and cast parts for manufacturability
Weinstein, Marc; Manoochehri, Souran
Journal of Manufacturing Systems v16n1 PP: 1-12 1997
ISSN: 0278-6125 JRNL CODE: JMY
WORD COUNT: 6413

...TEXT: the surface in the leaf and the intersection points of the surface
VMaps.

Allowable Draw Direction Calculation

Determining the allowable draw direction range from the individual concave regions is a three-step process. The first step finds the allowable draw range for the subsets in each concave region. The second step **determines** the allowable draw range for the concave region from the union of the allowable draw ranges of the individual sets. The final step intersects the allowable draw ranges of the CVRs and **determines** the allowable draw range for the part. A null draw range signifies the presence of an undercut. The allowable draw direction calculation for each set requires two separate data structures that are represented as **trees**. The **first data structure** contains the surfaces in the CVR subsets, where each subset has its own **tree**. The **second data structure determines** the allowable draw range for the subset by tracking only those surfaces that limit the draw range...

19/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01010699 96-60092

InterSect DM: A hypertext data model based on OODEMS
Wang, Bing; Hitchcock, Peter
Information & Software Technology v37n3 PP: 177-190 Mar 1995
ISSN: 0950-5849 JRNL CODE: DTP

...ABSTRACT: data model should consist of a set of conceptual tools which are used to describe data types, **relationships** between data, semantics, and constraints. A **relationship** represents a semantic constraint between 2 object types. There are 2 constraints on the data instance of...

... an inherent constraint and an explicit constraint. A static type abstraction is one which represents a semantic **relationship** between defined object types. Abstraction mechanisms such as classification and association are also used by some semantic...

...DM extends the standard **node - link data structure** by allowing the user to define structured node types and link types. Structured nodes in InterSect...

... DM are the basic building blocks with which to construct a hypertext structure. There are 2 **different** ways to browsing objects defined in InterSect...

19/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00417074 88-33907

Simple Idea: New Norton Commander Can Directly View 1-2-3, dBASE Files
Miller, Michael J.

...ABSTRACT: shell. It can display a tree structure of a disk, which makes it easier to see the **structure** of the **directories**. A new Find File command can show all the files that **match** a specification in any directory on a disk. The program also has pull-down menus, as well...

19/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

00605907 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19911001S1306
AT&T StarGROUP Version 3.4: Still an Understudy (Reviewed Revealed Revised)
)
Bruce Robertson
NETWORK COMPUTING, 1991, n 210 , 20
PUBLICATION DATE: 911001
JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Logging On

TEXT:

... a shared area with the NET USE command, and establish a drive letter that points to that **directory structure**. These shared areas can be separate for each client type, or the network manager can publish the ...

...which all supported clients can share data. The network manager can add or change shared drives to **different** directories at any time, without having to change the underlying Unix subdirectory structure. This contrasts with NetWare...

...characters or a long file name, the DOS user must first run the uren command to permanently **change** the Mac file name to a DOS 8.3 name. After this, the DOS client can see the file with...

...the Mac file. Resource fork information includes the icon and the document creator code. Novell has a **similar** utility built into its NCOPY utility. DOS clients can also run the ud command to convert text...

...to Microsoft to talk about Windows questions, but a call into Microsoft's technical support for Windows **indicated** that there is almost no information on StarGROUP and what it might require for Windows 3.0...

...StarGROUP server via NFS or RFS. As described previously, shared volumes can coincide on the server's **directory structure** with those shared by Mac and DOS users. The StarGROUP server can also mount other remote RFS...

...remote file systems to be shared with native DOS or Mac clients. Security for NFS clients is **different** from that of the LAN Manager clients of StarGROUP, and requires a **different** setup. The Unix client's own /etc/passwd entries have to be set up with the same...disputes. This, of course, is less than ideal. Why have more than one administration system for the **different** users? StarGROUP administrators currently need to know Unix and LAN Manager security at a minimum to manage...can support any and all protocols at one time (except protocols that can only run on one **specific** LAN architecture). Alternatively, **different** NICs can support **different** protocols, but a given protocol can run on only one NIC at a time (except TCP/IP...

...platform. We encountered some instability with StarGROUP on the Compaq server during our testing; however, we had **similar** problems on the certified StarServer/E. After installing product options, and reinstalling them after figuring out what...to expand its certification programs to include third-party hardware. This lack of a certification program is

indicative of a company that is trying to sell its own hardware at the expense of its software...

...expected to upgrade OS/ 2 LAN Manager to 2.1, which will include Macintosh support, though no **specific** announcements on these releases have been made yet. There are a number of features that will enhance...

...protocol to a client, such as TCP for Unix machines. File names are converted automatically so that **different** clients can view file names, even names that don't fit each client's conventions. NetWare also...the time frame up through and including the release of LAN Manager 2.0 are not sufficiently **different** from LAN Manager to have warranted a separate review of LAN Server. Certainly, this will not be...

...case a year from now, as both IBM and Microsoft intend to take the products in two **different** directions. NetWare is far from perfect. While it was the first product to offer support for Windows...file transfers. We found that many features are common to all of the major gateway products. What **distinguishes** them are a few distinctive features, file transfer performance, price and hardware limitations. We also offer this caution: Any host gateway should be carefully tested in the actual production environment to **determine** if any additional complications will break the gateway. Gateways are notorious for working well in labs and...

...emulation software that runs on a Macintosh workstation. The gateway software passes mainframe screen updates and other **information** from its host **connection** - a Macintosh or an IBM PC compatible to a proprietary RISC box. **Specific** host connection hardware for the gateway...

...more efficient sharing of the often restricted set of LUs available on the host, without dedicating a **specific** LU to each user. Users can be required to enter passwords to access pools of LUs, but...
...being able to connect to more than one gateway simultaneously, which in turn could offer connections to **different** hosts. DCA offers the most rigorous set of security options, including network address restrictions. Unfortunately, network address restrictions cannot be used on LocalTalk networks, since network addresses can be **different** each time a workstation boots up. On Token-Ring and Ethernet networks, the unique burned in addresses...

...DCA is more flexible for cross-platform environments. When the full configuration of the required components is **specified**, the NetWay 2000 is very competitively priced. The NetWay 2000 supports only password-level security. Tri-Data...

...Bruce Robertson Editor's note: As we go to press, Avatar and Tri- **Data** have agreed to **merge** into a single company called Avatar, but their respective product lines for the moment remain unaffected. REVIEWED...

...full-text searches can be done on any section of NSEPV or across the entire CD-ROM **information base**. Dealers and other vendors can find a wealth of material in NSEPV. The product also has much...

...patches and fixes; troubleshooting; topics; Novell product manuals; Novell corporate information; and Novell product information. The technical **information** section in the **first** release of NSEPV includes over 2,200 of the company's technical bulletins and a well-organized... data on Novell Users International, reseller bulletins, and phone numbers for Novell's major offices in the **United States**. Under product **information** NSEPV users can find an electronic catalog of Novell's various product offerings. NSEPV ran well under...

02087160 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19499678 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Create apps that are easily extensible with our smart "snap-ins"
methodology. (Technology Tutorial)
Zimmerman, Steve
Microsoft Systems Journal, v12, n7, p17(12)
July, 1997
ISSN: 0889-9932 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5472 LINE COUNT: 00447

... in the same directory as the application. Rather than place duplicate versions of those files in several **different** directories (Debug, DebugU, Release, and ReleaseU), I have the **linker** place the output **files** in a single **directory** regardless of the **configuration**. Since those files are quite large, this change will make a significant **difference** in the size of the file you have to download to get the sample code!

While it...

19/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01916841 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18134161 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Go beyond text editing, using the advances in Source Insight. (Source Dynamics' Source Insight development tool) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Nicolaisen, Nancy
Computer Shopper, v16, n4, p584(3)
April, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2662 LINE COUNT: 00209

... does. Source Insight gives you a global view of the structure of your project, flattening the lumpy **directory structure** that houses libraries, **third**-party components, "include" **files**, and sources distributed across a networked development team. What **distinguishes** it from other so-called editing tools is a precompiler technology that builds a browse database across all of the files that make up a project. The browse database tracks the **relationships** of all declared symbols in the project--even before a successful compilation of the code that declares...

19/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01880972 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17883152 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Network delivery truck. (OnDemand Software's WinInstall 5.0 network installation software) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Henderson, Tom; Robbins, Mike
LAN Magazine, v11, n1, p147(4)
Jan, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1069-5621 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2887 LINE COUNT: 00245

... be successfully "backed-out" (uninstalled).
Windows 95 adds software to local PCs as "packaged"--a concept remarkably **similar** to the Unix pkgadd (package add) system. Pkgadd tracks the **files**, **directory structures**, and **links** that software packages create during installation, so that later they can be uninstalled. However, pkgadd and Windows...

19/3,K/8 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01858991 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17517744 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
GE Information Services Announces MSN EDI Link.
Newsbytes, pNEW11060023
Nov 6, 1995
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 284 LINE COUNT: 00029

... case of major users, the EDI documents can be relayed to the customer over X.25 or **similar data links**.

Tony Bay, **director of organization** services for MSN, claims that the company's goal is to provide "a compelling and comprehensive business ...

19/3,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01441736 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11044710 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
LanSoft: low-cost, full-function networking. (Software Review) (LanSoft 2.0 network operating system) (evaluation)
Sanders, Michael
LAN Technology, v7, n7, p75(4)
July, 1991
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 1042-4695 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2823 LINE COUNT: 00227

... Other functions within LANMENU include Information Listing, which gives a complete picture of the network, including devices **connected**, active users, **file servers**, printer servers, and **directory aliases**; **Configuration**, which allows for user password maintenance, synchronizing workstation and file server clocks, and a workstation system information screen **similar** to the administrator's system information screen; and a Printer Selection that allows the user to manipulate...

19/3,K/10 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01401772 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11303129
Hypermedia: functional features and research issues.
Park, Ok-choon
Educational Technology, v31, n8, p24(8)
August, 1991
ISSN: 0013-1962 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: Hypermedia provide a flexible method of organizing and managing multimedia information to meet **specific** needs. The intended use **determines** the functional features of the program, but all programs provide the ability to access and organize information to maximize learning. Additional features can include guidance for node selection, multiwindows, windowing features, the ability to **alter the data base structure**, a browser, **node** selection by key words, independent storage files, automatic generation of new versions, interfaces for peripherals and an...

19/3,K/11 (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01386876 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09670465 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
It's in there. (performance analysis tools included in Data General's

AOS/VS and VS II operating systems) (tutorial)

Wilkes, Andy

DG Review, v11, n5, p42(5)

Nov, 1990

DOCUMENT TYPE: tutorial

ISSN: 1050-9127

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 3401 LINE COUNT: 00263

... to delete old history files.

File element size. Without going into detail, a file's element size **specifies** the number of contiguous blocks allocated to a file at creation and as individual elements are filled and the file needs to grow. Under AOS/VS II, each **file** has a **primary** and secondary element size. Effective element sizes prevent files from requiring more than one level of AOS...

...files that are essential to the application environment including database and index files, reports, programs and support **files**. How can you **change** element size? Four techniques come to mind. If the file is created, printed or accessed, and then deleted (like a report **file**), you could **change** the program or procedure that creates the file to create the file with a **different** element size. Another technique is to rename the **file**, create a **new file** with a **different** element size (and the same file type and ACL), and COPY/A the old **file** to the **new** one. Be careful, though: the COPY command does not copy the User Data Area of the file...

...Another technique for changing element size of a file is to DUMP and re-LOAD the file **specifying** the element size on the LOAD. This technique is preferred over the COPY procedure just mentioned. Finally...

...procedures will allow the file to be re-created and rebuilt. You may have to write programs **specific** to your database and index **structure**.

Directory parameters. Within the CLI, the capability to assess directory parameters is available. Under AOS/VS (not AOS...

...than 20), a smaller hashframe size would be appropriate. How do you pick the hashframe size? First, **determine** the number of files that the directory will contain, factoring in growth. If no special utilities are...

19/3,K/12 (Item 8 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01318144 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07894656 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Operating systems unite under network exchange.

Johnstone, Adrian

DEC User, p41(2)

Sept, 1989

ISSN: 0263-6530

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2250 LINE COUNT: 00170

...ABSTRACT: problems result primarily from differences in their respective filing systems, and generally arise in the areas of **filenames**, **directory structure**, **links**, and **file types**. Solutions for these problems are described. VMS RMS files must be 'flattened' into stream files because...

19/3,K/13 (Item 9 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01212862 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04644233 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The best of 1986 - and some of the worst.

PC Magazine, v6, n1, p115(21)

Jan 13, 1987

... of The Norton Utilities's Filefind), call them up with wildcards (you go on to the next **match** by simply hitting Ctrl-N), and find **difference** points and **matches** between two files (using Ctrl-Dash and Ctrl-Equals sign). Directory listings can now include a user-selected amount of text from the start of the **file**. A new TREE command shows your subdirectory **structure** and makes changing **directories** easier. Academics can now keep three sets of footnotes (and six kinds of page and footnote numbering...

19/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

0003176

Filter Center

Aviation Week & Space Technology May 6, 1985; Pg 125; Vol. 122, No. 18
Journal Code: AW ISSN: 0005-2175
Section Heading: Filter Center
Word Count: 529 *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

TEXT:

...this week.

GEC Avionics, Inc., is the new name of Marconi Avionics of Norcross, Ga., reflecting a **similar** change earlier made by its British **parent organization**.

New digital flight **data** recorder, intended as a prospective replacement for the long-used, mandatory, aluminum-foil type recorder, has been...

19/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02649147 Supplier Number: 45365714 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Windows 95: the next generation PC operating system examined
Desktop Publishing Commentary, v10, n9, pN/A
March, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 2537

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...NT could not be shrunk enough to run on most of the existing hardware user base. A **different** approach was required, something that took the APIs out of Windows NT, but wrapped it up in...

...CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files, just like every other version of DOS. There is, however, one **difference**: when the AUTOEXEC.BAT file has been processed, the system automatically does a 'win + carriage return' and...

...x drivers at all. DOS boxes can be opened up just as with Windows 3.1. The **difference** is that since all of the device drivers are 32-bit (in most hardware installations), the amount...
...are not loaded in safe boot mode, and the screen driver drops back to VGA mode. The **second** important piece of **information** that the user is required to know is how a link file works. An LNK file is...hard disk for an object of the same name with the same properties. If it finds a **match**, it remakes the link. The Start button provides an example of this in action. This is a...

...that a Start menu tree can be built simply by dragging and dropping links into the relevant **directory structure**. **Link files** can also be dropped onto the Start button, and then they will appear at the top of...

...on the desktop. Double-clicking on it will launch Word and load the document. This is very **different** from current Windows operation, and its importance should not be underestimated. At the moment, an application is ...

...the object type is created and then worked on. File/Save is relegated to merely confirming that **changes** made to the **file** are needed to be saved. This move from an application-centric world view to a document-centric...

...s future shell development. On the left-hand side of the screen is a graphical tree view, **similar** to File Manager. But it does not 'stop' at the root of a particular drive: it is...

19/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04144430 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Hypermedia as an educational technology: A review of the quantitative research literature on learner comprehension, control, and style
Dillon, Andrew; Gabbard, Ralph
Review of Educational Research (GRER), v68 n3, p322-349, p.28
Fall 1998
ISSN: 0034-6543 JOURNAL CODE: GRER
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 13831

TEXT:
... different kinds of instructional approaches" (p. 45)
Conclusions on Learner Control and Hypermedia
With its embodiment of **structure** and **linked information nodes**, hypermedia is considered to offer users far more control over access and exploration. Obviously, control can be...

...is difficult to measure; most researchers manipulate this variable through the provision of selectable links and paths. **Different** students seem to react to this increased control differently, with lower ability students manifesting the greatest difficulty...

19/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

03573266 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
The parental alliance following divorce: An overview
Whiteside, Mary F
Journal of Marital & Family Therapy (PJMF), v24 n1, p3-24, p.22
Jan 1998
ISSN: 0194-472X JOURNAL CODE: PJMF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 10917

TEXT:
... some of the time.
(Table Omitted)
Captioned as: Table 2
Pearson and Thoennes (1990), reviewing and reanalyzing **data** comparing **joint** and sole custody **arrangements** for **children** (across a broad age range), found that conflict between divorcing parents did not

worsen as a result...

...for interparental cooperation and communication in joint custody. Rather, they report that the greatest deterioration in parental **relationships** occurred in the sole maternal custody cases. Steinman, Zimmelman, and Knoblauch (1985) found in their sample of...

19/3,K/18 (Item 3 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

03544155 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

The external ties of top executives: Implications for strategic choice and performance

Geletkanycz, Marta A; Hambrick, Donald C

Administrative Science Quarterly (ASQ), v42 n4, p654-681, p.28

Dec 1997

ISSN: 0001-8392 JOURNAL CODE: ASQ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 13050

TEXT:

... corrected for' autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity. Following Kmenta, we applied the' Cochrane-Orcutt transformation to correct for firm-specific serial' correlation, and used the Prais-Winston adjustment for first-year' observations. We examined DurbinWatson statistics to **verify** that' autocorrelation had indeed been corrected. Subsequently, we corrected for' cross-sectional heteroscedasticity by dividing the independent and dependen' variables by firm- **specific** error variances obtained from regressions on the' autocorrelation-corrected data. Plots of residuals confirmed that' heteroscedasticity had...

...very strong. Intraindustry importation ties were not significantly related ' firms' adherence to the industry's strategic tendencies, **indicating** that' intraindustry hires into the top management team do not play a major role i' conformist tendencies...

...suppor' for this hypothesis, with three of the four measures of extraindustry ties' exhibiting a significant negative **relationship** with strategic conformity. T' importation of executives from outside the firm's focal industry, outside' directors serving...

...strategic conformity, but unlike the positive and linear findings' reported by Finkelstein and Hambrick (1990), a curvilinear **relationship** was' observed here. In particular, teams with moderate tenure were found to adop' more deviant strategies, while...

...with very short or very long tenures' followed more conformist approaches. Hypothesis 2 predicted a more positive' **relationship** between strategic conformity and performance for firms operati' in the more uncertain computer industry. The GLS results...

...from a strategy of adherence to industrywide' tendencies.' ' Several control variables were also found to be important **determinants** of' performance. Current performance was positively related to future performan' Firm age had a positive and significant...

...participation in professional business associations.' ' Finally, hypotheses 3 and 4 posited that external ties would moderate the' **relationship** between strategic conformity and performance. As reported in' table 4, the results of moderator tests ...extraindustry ties. The expected sign for the interaction terms in table 4,' then, is negative. The table **indicates** that two of the four effects were' significant in the expected direction. **Specifically**, a negative relationshi' was observed for conformity in combination with extraindustry importation a' with the top management...

...from interindustry linkages. ' interaction of conformity and professional association ties, while negative' was nonsignificant.' ' The results also **indicate** that one type of extraindustry linkage had an eff' opposite of our prediction in hypothesis 4. **Specifically**, the variable for' outside directors serving on the firm's board, in interaction with strategi' conformity, was positively related to performance ($p < .05$), **indicating** tha' outside directors contribute incremental performance benefits to conformist' organizations.' ' Considered collectively, these results suggest that some forms of' extraindustry **linkage** accord **information** and exposure to novel ideas that' enhance success in the implementation of nonconformist strategies. This is ' the...

...Our findin' suggest that external interactions contribute information that complements' other forms of executive experience; together, these **bases of knowledge** and' **information** help to shape organizational outcomes.' ' **Similarly**, our findings contribute greater understanding of' interorganizational relations and the implications of external ties.' Consistent with prior...

...contributes to strategic conformity. The effect, howev' is only marginally significant. This may be due to several **factors**. **First**, ' while executives interact within such settings to contend with mutually' threatening external challenges (Herman, 1981), they may guard against' excessive disclosure of information about their **specific** company practices.' The relatively small number of trade association leadership positions held ' executive teams in our sample...

...These ties may not be of sufficient magnitude to influence' executive decision making significantly. Interestingly, our results **indicat** ' that intraindustry importation does not contribute to strategic conformity.' Though some have argued that executive importation facilitates...
...top managemen' team members' knowledge of the industry, gained over the course of their' tenures, is highly **similar** to and as entrenched as that of new intraindustr' imports, such that newcomers add no substantive reinforcement...form of extraindustry linkage we examined-top executives' service on' outside boards-failed to show a significant **relationship** with strategic' conformity. This finding challenges assertions that such ties are especiall' potent channels of influence leading...

...influence.' ' The second major conclusion of our study concerns the performance implicati' of strategic conformity. Our findings **indicate** that for firms operating in' more uncertain industries such as computers, a conformist approach is' especially advantageous. Several factors may account for these findings.' First, effective formulation of strategy requires a careful and systematic' **matching** of internal capabilities with external threats and opportunities' (e.g., Hofer and Schendel, 1978). This task is...

...nonconformist firms generally benefit from' executives' connections outside the industry. Together, these results sugge' that ties that **match** the demands of the firm's strategy are helpful to' performance.' ' One significant finding deviated from the...to play an active role in strategy implementation. Consequently, th' advantage they convey may well be more **specific** to helping executives make' better strategic choices-whether by providing information on the environmen' or alternative strategic...

...be that outside directors contribute to the executives' ability to make a m' informed choice about conformity. **Alternatively**, other **factors** may be at pl' including, for example, the ability of outside directors to help attract' resources to...

...may confer t' added legitimacy or support that serves to set the conformist firm apart fr' its **similar** counterparts. In effect, they may provide the leverage needed t' attract incremental resources, including customer support, that might' otherwise be directed to other firms sharing a **similar** conformist profile.' ' Our results provide several insights for

managers. We present evidence that organizations are affected by...

...of executives' personal ties, and there should be a market value for those ties. As our results indicate, however, the value of such ties will not be the same for all firms but, rather, will vary...

...of the nature and composition of executives' networks but would also lend greater insight into their complex effects. Similarly, greater attention to the patterns of similarity and association between executive teams and their various external contacts seems warranted. Our study, with its focus...

...operating environment of the focal firm and entities with which its executives share linkages. Other bases of similarity and dissimilarity may be equally relevant and should be considered. One possibility is to look beyond industry-level...

...and three anonymous ASQ reviewers. Footnote: In recent research, directorships have been examined from a number of different, yet complementary social perspectives. For example, one stream has focused on the social influence dynamics between boards...

...and Zajac, 1995; Zajac and Westphal, 1996). Footnote: We could not construct a conformity measure based on differences from the mean because the individual strategic dimensions constitute ordinal data; hence, two firms had identical values...

...Jackson, 1989 "Top management and innovations in banking: Does the composition of the top team make a difference?" Strategic Management Journal, 10: 107-124. Barnard, Chester I. 1938 ...Competition. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. Chandler, Alfred D. 1962 Strategy and Structure. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Child, John 1972 "Organizational structure, environments and performance: The role of strategic choice." Sociology, 6: 1-22. Child, John, and Chris Smith...

...Theory of the Firm. New York: Prentice-Hall. Reference: Daft, Richard L., and Robert H. Lengel 1984 "Information richness: A new approach to manager information processing and organizational design." In B. M. Staw and L. L. Cummings (eds.), Research in Organizational Behavior...

...Fowler, and Alex Miller 1996 "The benefits of strategic homogeneity and strategic heterogeneity: Theoretical and empirical evidence resolving past differences." Strategic Management Journal, 17: 293-305. Eisenhardt, Kathleen M., and Claudia Bird Schoonhoven 1990 "Organizational growth: Linking...

...within an interorganizational field: An empirical test." Administrative Science Quarterly, 34: 454-479. Goodman, Robert S. 1988 "The determinants of banks' success and failure in a changing regulatory environment: Substantive, methodological, and statistical implications for corporate...

...James W. Fredrickson 1993 "Top executive commitment to the status quo: A test of some of its determinants." Strategic Management Journal, 14: 401-418. Hambrick, Donald C., and Phyllis A. Mason 1984 "Upper echelons: The corporate acquisition activity." Administrative Science Quarterly, 38: 564-592. 1994 "How much is that company worth? Interorganizational relationships, uncertainty, and acquisition premiums." Administrative Science Quarterly, 39: 391-411. Haveman, Heather A. 1993 "Follow the leader..."

...formation." Management Science, 24: 934-949. Mizruchi, Mark S. 1992 The Structure of Corporate Political Action: Interfirm Relationships and Their Consequences. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. Mizruchi, Mark S., and Linda Brewster Stearns 1988 "A longitudinal study of the formation of interlocking directorates." Administrative Science Quarterly, 33: 194-210. 1994 "A longitudinal study of borrowing by large

American corporations." Administrative...

...The role of social' integration and communication." Administrative Science Quarterly, 39: 412-43' Spender, J. C.' ' 1977 "Managerial judgement as the basic issue of organizational strategy' making." Unpublished working paper, Manchester Business School. ...term incentive plans." Administrative Science Quarterly, 39: 367-390. 1995 "Who shall govern?: CEO' board power, demographic similarity , and new director selection." Administrative Science Quarterly, 40: 60-83. Williamson, Oliver E. 1975' Markets and Hierarchies...

19/3,K/19 (Item 4 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
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02878755 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Children's perspectives in the assessment of family violence: Psychometric characteristics and comparison to parent reports
Kolko, David J; Kazdin, Alan E; Day, Brian T
Child Maltreatment (FCHM), v1 n2, p156-167
May 1996
ISSN: 1077-5595 JOURNAL CODE: FCHM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8047 LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:

... Reports of Violence

The factor structure of children's self-reports on the CTS was examined to **determine** its **similarity** to the **structure** based on **parent** reports (Straus, 1979). The analysis was based on reports of father-to-mother violence to parallel the...

...principal components analysis with varimax rotation was conducted (minimum eigenvalue = 1.0). The most interpretable solution was **based** on three **factors** . The **first factor** (eigenvalue = 5.72, mean factor loading = .61, range = .36-.70), which accounted for 31.8% of the...

...items originally placed on the verbal aggression factor (threatening to hit; throwing, smashing, or hitting something). The **second factor** (eigenvalue = 1.71, mean factor loading = .62, range = .45-.75), accounting for 9.5% of the variance...

...remaining four items from the original verbal aggression factor. Accounting for 7.7 of the variance, the **third factor** (eigenvalue = 1.39, mean factor loading = .64, range = .49-.70) consisted of all three items from the original reasoning **factor** . Interestingly, a **second factor** analysis of reports for child-to-mother violence revealed a near identical factor structure to the original...

19/3,K/20 (Item 5 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
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02863498 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Childbearing in cohabitational relationships
Wu, Zheng
Journal of Marriage & the Family (GMNF), v58 n2, p281-292
May 1996
ISSN: 0022-2445 JOURNAL CODE: GMNF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7006 LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:

... response rate for the survey was about 74%.

In the FFS, respondents were asked to provide detailed information about their union formation and childbearing experiences. The complete cohabitation and childbearing histories of the respondents were constructed using a technique known as...

...n = 309) had cohabited subsequent to a marital disruption. Furthermore, predictors of childbearing behavior may well be different for the first cohabitation than for subsequent cohabitation. Therefore, where more than one premarital cohabitation can be...

19/3,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04408994 Supplier Number: 46468394 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Worldtalk Supports LDAP Protocol; Open Directory Server Consolidates Multiple Directory Structures Including Netscape SuiteSpot Servers for the Intranet.
Business Wire, p06170094
June 17, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 827

... consolidated information from directories and databases through a common information model. This removes the burden of juggling different proprietary directory structures between LDAP clients and servers. Information is fully merged by Open Directory Server and presented to LDAP clients in a consolidated fashion.

"The recent endorsement of...

19/3,K/22 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04163019 Supplier Number: 46079613 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Workgroup Technology Announces Major Release: CMS 6.0; Broadens Product Functionality; Improves Performance; Addresses Needs of Large Enterprises.
Business Wire, p01221046
Jan 22, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 974

... represent the part records in CMS. They are the basic building blocks, that when linked to parent-child associations, define product configurations. Part-to-file coupled links will help users model part to document relationships necessary to manage the set of files that define a product.

Release Management
This new CMS feature...

19/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 141)
DIALOG(R)File 141:Readers Guide
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03536876 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BRGA97036876 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Industry resources 1997/1998.
AUGMENTED TITLE: special issue
TCI (TCI) v. 31 (June/July '97) p. 14-18+
WORD COUNT: 215730

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... 50-65

Fax: 52-5-564-61-42

Hours: 9:00AM - 9:00PM, Mon-Fri

Parent Company: **Alternative** Lighting Suppliers/designers of lighting and sound systems for entertainment, discotheque, television, and theatre. Exclusive importer of...halogen lamp types that include audiovisual, projection, stage-studio, theatrical, and others. Custom halogen lamps made to **specifications**,. All wattages and voltages available. Also, effects and logo projectors. New are a 3D laser and 3D...

19/3,K/24 (Item 1 from file: 553)

DIALOG(R)File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText

(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

02328273 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BWBA92078273

Will the real CIO please stand up?.

AUGMENTED TITLE: chief information officer

Pemberton, J. Michael

Records Management Quarterly (Rec Manage Q) v. 26 (Oct. '92) p. 40+

LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: range of information disciplines, services, techniques, and technologies. As major entities already have various units to manage **different** types of information resources, it can be reasonably assumed that the CIO must coordinate the various information...

...some of the requirements of the new CIO function and have a good working knowledge of their **parent organization**. However, **new knowledge** and skills in management, technology, and understanding the basics of system development will be necessary.

Set	Items	Description
S1	292470	(BASE? OR STARTING OR FOUNDATION? OR MAIN OR BEGINNING OR - PRIMARY OR FIRST OR ROOT?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S2	11745	(TREE? OR BRANCH? OR LEAF OR LEAVES OR DIRECTOR? OR NODE? - OR PARENT OR CHILD? OR SIBLING OR OFFSPRING OR OFF()SPRING OR SLAVE?) (3N) (STRUCTURE? OR CONFIGURATION? OR ARRANGEMENT? OR ORGANIZATION OR FORMATION)
S3	107101	(MODIFIE? OR EDIT? OR SECOND OR CHANGE? OR ALTER? OR MUTATE?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S4	4044671	DETERMIN? OR DECID? OR SPECIF? OR DESIGNAT? OR STIPULAT? OR RESOLV? OR ASCERTAIN? OR INDICAT? OR DETECT? OR VERIFY OR AUTHENTICAT? OR VALIDAT?
S5	1865062	DIFFERENCE? ? OR DIFFERENT OR DISTINGUISH? OR DISCRIMINATE OR MATCH? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR SIMILAR?
S6	113472	(MERGE? OR THIRD OR NEW OR COMBINE? OR MERGING OR JOIN? OR UNION OR LINK? OR UNITE? OR CONNECT? OR UNIFY OR UNIFIES) (3N) - (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S7	8	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8	838	S1 AND S2
S9	323	S3 AND S2
S10	491	S6 AND S2
S11	73	S8 AND S4 AND S9
S12	25	S11 AND S5
S13	19	S11 AND S6
S14	36	S7 OR S12 OR S13
S15	30	S14 AND IC=G06F?
S16	5	S14 AND MC=(T01-J11C1 OR T01-S03)
S17	36	S14 OR S16
S18	36	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	36	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Sep(Updated 030102)

(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200307

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

19/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014652341 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-473045/200251
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-473044
XRPX Acc No: N02-373440

Computer-implemented processing of text documents, spreadsheet documents,
involves activating test modes upon user request and changing document
data upon user input of amended data

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)
Inventor: BREUER M; KUEMMEL A
Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1204053	A1	20020508	EP 2001109921	A	20010424	200251 B
US 20020055948	A1	20020509	US 20012215	A	20011101	200251

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2000123924 A 20001103

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1204053	A1	E	16	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20020055948 A1 G06F-015/00

Abstract (Basic): EP 1204053 A1

NOVELTY - Primary and secondary test modes are activated upon user request and the **starting** document **data** set of the test modes are automatically stored in the memory. The document **data** is **changed** upon user input of amended **data**. The **starting** document **data** set of the secondary test mode are restored upon leaving the secondary test mode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Computer system for processing a document;
- (2) Computer program product storing computer-implemented document processing program.

USE - For processing computer-readable documents like text document, spreadsheet document, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The user can select desired test mode by navigating a **specific** tool, because **different** test modes are represented as **tree structure** and displayed on a display screen. By nesting the test modes, a user can create several **different** configurations of a document and easily retrieve the data of every one of the configurations.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure schematically illustrates the steps involved in the spreadsheet document processing.

pp; 16 DwgNo 2/7

Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; PROCESS; TEXT; DOCUMENT; DOCUMENT;
ACTIVATE; TEST; MODE; USER; REQUEST; CHANGE; DOCUMENT; DATA; USER; INPUT;
DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00; G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014249827 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-070527/200210
XRPX Acc No: N02-052253

Document edit processing-program construction system for inventory
control, has document output unit to output Java files containing

document edit processing program with base components

Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001312401	A	20011109	JP 2000131034	A	20000428	200210 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000131034 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001312401	A		11 G06F-009/06	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001312401 A

NOVELTY - The document output unit (10) outputs Java files (22) containing document edit processing program with base components. The file stipulates cooperation relationship between each base component by tree structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Processing program construction method;
(b) Computer readable recorded medium storing processing-program construction program;

(c) Recorded medium storing document edit processing program
USE - For inventory control, reservation management, order/acceptance management, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Document edit processing programs are formulated easily and flexibly.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the processing-program construction system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Document output unit (10)

Java files (22)

pp; 11 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; EDIT; PROCESS; PROGRAM; CONSTRUCTION; SYSTEM;
INVENTORY; CONTROL; DOCUMENT; OUTPUT; UNIT; OUTPUT; FILE; CONTAIN;
DOCUMENT; EDIT; PROCESS; PROGRAM; BASE; COMPONENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/06

File Segment: EPI

19/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013992729 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-476944/200152

XRPX Acc No: N01-353035

Electronic catalog maintenance system detects status of standard and out of standard changes to generate identifier change data based on which new identifier of class or attribute is created

Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)

Inventor: SATOSHI I

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1102189	A2	20010523	EP 2000310350	A	20001122	200152 B
JP 2001147921	A	20010529	JP 99332038	A	19991122	200152

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99332038 A 19991122

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1102189	A2	E 48	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

JP 2001147921 A 27 G06F-017/27

Abstract (Basic): EP 1102189 A2

NOVELTY - A dictionary database (20) stores data (10) of electronic catalog for uniquely identifying classes and attributes of products. An editor (1) edits the data by making standard changes defined by ISO 13584 standard and out of standard changes. A status of each change is detected and identifier change data are generated. An identifier update unit issues the new identifier of each class or attribute and retires old identifier according to the identifier change data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The data are provided in a form of tree structure formed by identifiers. A summary generation unit simplifies the identifier change data by deleting any redundant portion from the identifier. A quality check unit generates dictionary system quality data by evaluating data according to prescribed rules.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Electronic catalog maintenance method;

(b) Computer readable medium

USE - For maintaining electronic catalog on Internet.

ADVANTAGE - The quality of the electronic catalog is improved by evaluating the quality of catalog dictionary system and each element constituting the changed catalog. The generality of catalog is improved by realizing the change status management in accordance with international standard.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of an electronic catalog maintenance system.

Editor (1)

Electronic catalog data (10)

Dictionary database (20)

pp; 48 DwgNo 1/37

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; MAINTAIN; SYSTEM; DETECT ; STATUS; STANDARD; STANDARD; CHANGE; GENERATE; IDENTIFY; CHANGE; DATA; BASED; NEW; IDENTIFY; CLASS; ATTRIBUTE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27; G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013850270 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-334483/200135

Related WPI Acc No: 1989-023529; 1991-109549; 1992-226179; 1993-109474;

1994-048208; 1996-039630; 1997-414727; 2000-194352; 2000-646513;

2001-014566; 2001-059608; 2001-234034; 2001-326891

XRFX Acc No: N01-241338

Portable cryptographic keys for encrypting/decrypting files has first platform specific data structure definitions at sender node generated and created which represents portable key information which is encoded

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: CHANDERSEKARAN S; MALIK S; MURESAN M; VASUDEVAN N

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6181795	B1	20010130	US 9831793	A	19980227	200135 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9831793 A 19980227

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6181795	B1	14	H04L-009/00		

Abstract (Basic): US 6181795 B1

NOVELTY - An ASN.1 format is created for portable key information at a sender node; first platform specific data structure

definitions at sender **node** is generated and created which represents portable key information which is then encoded; sending the platform independent ASN.1 encoded protocol data unit (PDU) to a receiver node where ASN.1 format is created; **second platform specific data** structure definitions is generated at receiver node.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The platform independent ASN.1 encoded PDU is decoded using second platform **specific** ASN.1 decoding functions to obtain **second platform specific key information** at the receiver node.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for An article of manufacture for use in a computer.

USE - For cryptographic key management system.

ADVANTAGE - Provides portable cryptographic key, so that one key can be generated on one machine type and recover it in a usable form on a **different** machine type.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the overall processing at the sender and receiver nodes.

pp; 14 DwgNo 1B/5

Title Terms: PORTABLE; CRYPTOGRAPHIC; KEY; FILE; FIRST; PLATFORM; **SPECIFIC**; DATA; STRUCTURE; DEFINE; SEND; NODE; GENERATE; REPRESENT; PORTABLE; KEY; INFORMATION; ENCODE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-009/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013842420 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-326633/200134
XRPX Acc No: N01-234760

Data recovery from damaged or corrupted file storage media involves reconstructing directory structure and copying file from reconstructed directory structure to second file storage device

Patent Assignee: POWERQUEST CORP (POWE-N)

Inventor: JENEVEIN R M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6173291	B1	20010109	US 97939085	A	19970926	200134 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97939085 A 19970926

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6173291	B1		21	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6173291 B1

NOVELTY - A **first** file storage device is read sector by sector. The sectors containing file attribute information are identified by comparing the data in the sectors to predetermined data patterns. A **directory structure** is reconstructed, at least in part, from the identified file attribute information. A file in the reconstructed **directory structure** is copied to a **second** file storage device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a computer readable medium;
- (b) a method for **determining** partitioning of mass data storage device when information about the location of partitions is missing or corrupted;
- (c) and a method for finding boot records of mass data storage device when information about location of boot records is missing or corrupted.

USE - For computer.

ADVANTAGE - Prevents valuable data from being overwritten. Reads file storage device on a sector-by-sector basis to attempt to identify

and locate, through use of either or both data signature and pattern **matching** filters, sectors containing file system data structures and file attributes, whether or not information in sectors is valid.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is the flowchart illustrating the steps of a computer process for recovering lost files from a mass data storage device of a computer.

pp; 21 DwgNo 4/11

Title Terms: DATA; RECOVER; DAMAGE; FILE; STORAGE; MEDIUM; RECONSTRUCT; DIRECTORY; STRUCTURE; COPY; FILE; RECONSTRUCT; DIRECTORY; STRUCTURE; SECOND; FILE; STORAGE; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013809351 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-293563/200131

XRPX Acc No: N01-210002

Logical connection information converter for designing semiconductor IC, disconnects output terminals of specific sequential elements from output nodes, based on propagation delay, to change connection data

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)

Inventor: CHIBA K

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000276504	A	20001006	JP 9982018	A	19990325	200131 B
US 6412099	B1	20020625	US 2000531832	A	20000321	200246

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9982018 A 19990325

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000276504	A		12	G06F-017/50	
US 6412099	B1			G06F-009/45	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000276504 A

NOVELTY - The control and output terminals of sequential logic elements are identified using output terminal list. Based on recognition, output terminals are combined with respective sequential logic element routes. Based on propagation delay period, output terminals are disconnected from output nodes of clock **tree** synthesis (CTS) **structure**. Based on **connection** relation, logical connection **information** is **changed**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Logical **connection** **information** relevant to each variety of sequential and normal circuit element is produced. Based on the logic element library, the terminals of sequential or normal elements is identified. The output terminal list is produced based on the recognition and accordingly the sequential circuit elements are grouped. Based on the connection relation between the output terminals, the **connection** **information** is **changed**.

USE - For designing semiconductor integrated circuit using CTS.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces output delay time of terminals, by changing the logical **connection** **information** based on the terminal connection relation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of logical **connection** **information** converter.

pp; 12 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: LOGIC; CONNECT; INFORMATION; CONVERTER; DESIGN; SEMICONDUCTOR; IC; DISCONNECT; OUTPUT; TERMINAL; **SPECIFIC**; SEQUENCE; ELEMENT; OUTPUT; NODE; BASED; PROPAGATE; DELAY; CHANGE; CONNECT; DATA

Derwent Class: T01; U11; U21; U22

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/45; G06F-017/50

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-001/10; G06F-001/12;

H01L-021/82
File Segment: El

Node Link

19/5/7 (Item , from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013466822
WPI Acc No: 2000-638765/200062
XRPX Acc No: N00-473789

Comparison of hierarchical structures such as a base file containing
XML statements to a modified file in order to create a third file
Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC)
Inventor: BIRSAN D; SLUIMAN H
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2255047	A1	20000530	CA 2255047	A	19981130	200062 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2255047 A 19981130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2255047	A1	E	28	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2255047 A1

NOVELTY - A user edits a base file with a base file structure tree to create a modified file with a modified file structure tree and editing includes removing the attribute addresses and changing the type of element age from long to short. After determining the difference between the base and modified file structure trees, the resulting tree is a merged file structure tree containing all information from the base file and the located differences in the form of nodes, the differences of which are used to create the third file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a program storage device, for a system for visually identifying differences between elements of two hierarchical structured files and for a hierarchical data structure for use by a computer system.

USE - Comparing base file to a modified file to create a third file.

ADVANTAGE - Enabling selecting of which differences are to be merged into a combined base set of documents.

pp; 28 DwgNo 0/4

Title Terms: COMPARE; HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE; BASE; FILE; CONTAIN; STATEMENT;
MODIFIED; FILE; ORDER; THIRD; FILE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/20; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013036421 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-208273/200019
XRPX Acc No: N00-155297

Node-link data obtaining node - link structures in which both graphs and trees are categories of node-link structures uses tree defining data indicating which representations of element have descendants in tree

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)
Inventor: LAMPING J O; RAO R B; SHINSATO H J; TENEV T G
Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 984366	A2	20000308	EP 99114261	A	19990728	200019 B
JP 2000067086	A	20000303	JP 99214494	A	19990729	200023
US 6108698	A	20000822	US 98124338	A	19980729	200042

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98124338 A 19980829

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 984366	A2	E	22	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2000067086	A	15	G06F-017/30
US 6108698	A		G06F-013/00

Abstract (Basic): EP 984366 A2

NOVELTY - A tree defining data **indicates** a set of elements in a graph that are represented in the tree. A subset of elements in the set is represented more than once in the tree. For at least one element in the subset, the tree defining data **indicates** which representations of the element have descendants in the tree and which representations of the element have no descendants in the tree.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - .

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (a) a system for obtaining node- **link data**
- (b) an article of manufacture including a storage medium and instruction data stored on it
- (c) a method of transferring **data** between **first** and **second** machines over a network

USE - In **node -link structures** defining graphs and **trees** , where both graphs and trees are categories of **node -link structures** .

ADVANTAGE - Ensures that the expansion/contraction data for at most one incoming link of any node in the graph **indicate** that the node's representation is expanded in the tree, the expansion/contraction data for the node's other incoming links all **indicating** that the node's representation is contracted in the tree. As a result, a downward path from the root node of the tree cannot include more than two occurrences of the node. Can be used to obtain a tree that represents a non-tree graph, while retaining information about the graph that is not reflected in the tree

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a schematic diagram showing how node- **link data** defining a graph can include tree defining data defining a tree within a graph.

pp; 22 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: NODE; LINK; DATA; OBTAIN; NODE; LINK; STRUCTURE; GRAPH; TREE; CATEGORY; NODE; LINK; STRUCTURE; TREE; DEFINE; DATA; **INDICATE** ; REPRESENT; ELEMENT; TREE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/00; G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012637853 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-443957/199937

XRPX Acc No: N99-331116

Hierarchical structure of document describing method e.g. for computer content authoring programs

Patent Assignee: ADOBE SYSTEMS INC (ADOB-N)

Inventor: CARO P A; RAMAN T V

Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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WO 9932982	A1	19990701	WO 98US27322	A	19981221	199937	B
EP 1047995	A1	20001102	EP 98965452	A	19981221	200056	
			WO 98US27322	A	19981221		
US 6249794	B1	20010619	US 97997209	A	19971223	200137	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97997209 A 19971223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main	IPC	Filing	Notes
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WO 9932982	A1	E	61	G06F-013/00			
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Designated States (National): CA CN JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU

MC NL PT SE

EP 1047995	A1	E		G06F-013/00	Based on patent	WO 9932982
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 6249794	B1			G06F-015/00		
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9932982 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves expressing, independently of the document content type, the hierarchical structure of the document as a **tree structure** of one or more nodes. A semantic representation is provided for interpreting the **tree structure**. An attribute describing the semantic character of the associated tree node is associated with each tree node.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of extracting content from a document having content of a characteristic type of content, a method of describing the hierarchical structure of a document having content of a characteristic type of content, a document description file, stored on a computer readable medium, for describing the hierarchical structure of a document having content of a characteristic type of content, a method executed on a computer, a method for processing a request for **information** derived from a **first** document, the first document being stored on a computer readable medium, the first document being described by a **first** document description **file** stored on a computer readable medium, a method executed on a computer for retrieving **information** derived from a **first** document, the first document being stored on a computer readable medium, a system, and a composite document description file, stored on a computer readable medium, for describing a combination of a **first** document description **file** and a **second** document description **file**.

USE - For computer content authoring programs such as word processing and spreadsheets applications.

ADVANTAGE - Content of document description format file is independent of authoring application used to produces file described by document description file. **Different** authoring applications can therefore use document description files to cooperatively manipulate, synthesize and exchange document data. Although document description files are independent of application **specific** data, application **specific** data can optionally be encapsulated within document description file in order to optimize certain operations. Size of document description file is much smaller than document which it describes.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of a network configured to reveal document structure.

pp; 61 DwgNo 2/7

Title Terms: HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE; DOCUMENT; DESCRIBE; METHOD; COMPUTER; CONTENT; PROGRAM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; G06F-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/00; G06F-017/21;

G06T-011/00

File Segment: EPI

012511799 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-317905/199927

XRPX Acc No: N99-238127

Data management apparatus for personal computer - has controller which writes file data from which first attribute information is deleted and management unit manages file data stored by memory based on second attribute information

Patent Assignee: SONY CORP (SONY)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11110273	A	19990423	JP 97267176	A	19970930	199927 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97267176 A 19970930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11110273	A	12	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11110273 A

NOVELTY - The file data stored in memory have **first** and **second** attribute **information** with **different** **specification** to manage file data. A receiver receives the file data from memory and the **first information** is deleted in memory. A controller (23) writes the **file data** with which **first information** is deleted. Management unit manages the stored **file data**, **based on second information**. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data management procedure.

USE - For management of file data by hierarchical **structure** using **directory** in personal computer. Is also used for memory card system.

ADVANTAGE - By managing **file data** **based on second attribute information**, it becomes unnecessary to perform file data conversion, when receiving and transmitting and thus labor is saved for conversion of file data. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of memory card system connected to host computer with which data management is performed. (23) Controller.

Dwg.1/15

Title Terms: DATA; MANAGEMENT; APPARATUS; PERSON; COMPUTER; CONTROL; WRITING; FILE; DATA; FIRST; ATTRIBUTE; INFORMATION; DELETE; MANAGEMENT; UNIT; MANAGE; FILE; DATA; STORAGE; MEMORY; BASED; SECOND; ATTRIBUTE; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01; U14

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G11C-016/02

File Segment: EPI

19/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012365652 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-171759/199915

XRPX Acc No: N99-125782

Spread sheet type data calculation system used in office - has management unit for correcting new data structure based on indications obtained from parent data structure

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE); YOSHIKAWA M (YOSH-I)

Inventor: YOSHIKAWA M

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11025197	A	19990129	JP 97194821	A	19970704	199915 B
JP 3058129	B2	20000704	JP 97194821	A	19970704	200036
US 20010049683	A1	20011206	US 98109091	A	19980702	200203
US 6327592	B1	20011204	US 98109091	A	19980702	200203

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97194821 A 19970704

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11025197	A		28	G06F-019/00	
JP 3058129	B2		27	G06F-019/00	Previous Publ. patent JP 11025197
US 20010049683	A1			G06F-017/30	
US 6327592	B1			G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11025197 A

NOVELTY - New data structures are created based on parent data structure of particular format. A management unit (104) corrects new data structures based on indications obtained from parent data structure. Value of cell and frame work in data structures is modified according to parent data structure, using calculation unit. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A parent data structure in a particular format which understands dependent concerns, is stored in a memory (106). An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data calculation software.

USE - In office.

ADVANTAGE - Enables easy calculation of value of cell. Eases modification of several data structures corresponding to change in parent data structure. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of data calculation system. (104) Management unit; (106) Memory.

Dwg.1/21

Title Terms: SPREAD; SHEET; TYPE; DATA; CALCULATE; SYSTEM; OFFICE; MANAGEMENT; UNIT; CORRECT; NEW; DATA; STRUCTURE; BASED; INDICATE ; OBTAIN; PARENT; DATA; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00; G06F-017/30; G06F-019/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/21

File Segment: EPI

19/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012347146 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-153253/199913

XRPX Acc No: N99-110526

Data item value synchronizing method for client server database system

Patent Assignee: ORACLE CORP (ORAC-N)

Inventor: BAUER J A; BODGE A; HUBERMAN S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5870759	A	19990209	US 96727295	A	19961009	199913 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96727295 A 19961009

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5870759	A		27	G06F-015/163	

Abstract (Basic): US 5870759 A

NOVELTY - The modified data item is identified from current values of the data items in the first collection and the predetermined values of the data items in the prior image collection. Modification is further performed for the modified data item to yield the current value from the corresponding specific value, without requiring current value of data items on second computer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Prior image collection of several data items are generated on a first computer, from the first collection of data items stored in a first database of that computer. Each data item in the prior image collection is assigned with a respective predetermined value. The data item in the first collection is modified so that the current value differs from the corresponding predetermined value.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a)
- (b) a system for synchronizing values of data items on multiple computers;
- (c) a database synchronizer;
- (d) a method for **validating** stored data in database.

USE - For database system in client-server computer network.

ADVANTAGE - Enables sharing of data in **similar** database **structure** among many **nodes** on computing system, without maintaining continuous **connection** to single shared **data** source. Synchronizes data in central database for particular client with data on that client's intermittently connected computer. Updates performed by either client or server are propagated to other side, when connection is established and eventually from server to other clients.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic block diagram of a client-server database system.

pp; 27 DwgNo 1/19

Title Terms: DATA; ITEM; VALUE; METHOD; CLIENT; SERVE; DATABASE; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/163

File Segment: EPI

19/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011915887 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-332797/199829

XRFX Acc No: N98-259815

Information model for computer assisted design such as semiconductor IC layout - has interface which encapsulates first and second data structures from enquiring applications

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: HONSINGER P; NARAYANAN V; SAYAH J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5761664	A	19980602	US 9375241	A	19930611	199829 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9375241 A 19930611

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5761664	A		16	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5761664 A

The model consists a **first data** structure containing a number of nodes describing physical or abstracted physical attributes of spatially partitioned physical structure hierarchically. A **second data** structure is provided which contains number of nodes performing nested, compacted representation and **specification** of each hierarchical partition of physical or abstracted physical documents. An interface encapsulates **first** and **second data** structures from enquiring applications. Each **node** of first **data structure** maps to **node** of **second data structure**. Similarly each **node** of **second data structure** maps to at least one node at single hierarchical level of **first data structure**.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies designing semiconductor IC. Improves operational efficiency of computer assisted design applications. Maintains efficiency of accessing data during computer assisted design processing.

Dwg.6/8

Title Terms: INFORMATION; MODEL; COMPUTER; ASSIST; DESIGN; SEMICONDUCTOR;

IC; LAYOUT; INTERFACE; ENCAPSULATE; FIRST; SECOND; DATA; STRUCTURE; APPLY

Index Terms/Additional Words: CAD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011652853 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-069761/199807
XRPX Acc No: N98-055568

OSI model based telecommunication controller for exchange used in distributed and centralised processing system - has node process unit provided with operating part that edits operation information of management object and sends it to exchange node
Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9307552	A	19971128	JP 96121330	A	19960516	199807 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96121330 A 19960516

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9307552	A	10	H04L-012/24	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9307552 A

The controller (500) is connected to an exchange node (100) which comprises multiple modules. A module process unit (800) and a node process unit (700) are provided. The process units have a structure management part each to control the mounting of a management object and its **relationship** in the database. The management object identification part of the process units, transmit notification information from an exchange node to a state management unit. The notification **information** is analysed **based** on a management object definition **specification**. The state management unit manages the operation state of the management object based on the analysis result.

An operation part is provided in the node process unit to **edit** the operation **information** of management object and send it to the exchange node. Data modification is performed in structure management unit of module process unit for structure modification of a module in exchange node. Data modification is performed in **structure** management unit of **node** process unit, for **structure** modification of a new exchange node or a pre-existing node.

ADVANTAGE - Modifies maintenance operation system, flexibly and easily thereby attaining unitary and intensive monitor of exchange node. Realises stable supply of communication service.

Dwg.1/12

Title Terms: OSI; MODEL; BASED; TELECOMMUNICATION; CONTROL; EXCHANGE; DISTRIBUTE; CENTRE; PROCESS; SYSTEM; NODE; PROCESS; UNIT; OPERATE; PART; EDIT; OPERATE; INFORMATION; MANAGEMENT; OBJECT; SEND; EXCHANGE; NODE
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/24
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/00; H04L-012/26
File Segment: EPI

19/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011463908 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-441815/199741
XRPX Acc No: N97-367722

Network diagram automatic generation system used in network management - in which network diagram patterning unit patterns network diagram based on edited network configuration information stored in memory
Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9200207	A	19970731	JP 9625779	A	19960119	199741 B
JP 2967715	B2	19991025	JP 9625779	A	19960119	199950

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9625779 A 19960119

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9200207	A		5	H04L-012/24	
JP 2967715	B2		6	H04L-012/24	Previous Publ. patent JP 9200207

Abstract (Basic): JP 9200207 A

The system includes network management unit that controls a set of nodes in the network. A judgment unit (2) **detects** the **difference** of the **structure** information on a **node** (2). A renewal request unit (22) performs the renewal of the information controlled by network management unit. And a differential information is **detected**. A renewal request unit (111) outputs the differential information received from the node to an editing unit (112).

The editing unit **edits** the network configuration **information** based on the differential **information**, which is then stored in a memory (12). A network diagram patterning unit patterns a network diagram based on the **edited** network configuration **information** stored in the memory.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces user's burden by preventing patterning leakage of network diagram.

Dwg.1/2

Title Terms: NETWORK; DIAGRAM; AUTOMATIC; GENERATE; SYSTEM; NETWORK; MANAGEMENT; NETWORK; DIAGRAM; PATTERN; UNIT; PATTERN; NETWORK; DIAGRAM; BASED; EDIT; NETWORK; CONFIGURATION; INFORMATION; STORAGE; MEMORY

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/24

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/50; H04L-012/26

File Segment: EPI

19/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011254944 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-232847/199721

Data file management in computer - involves arranging first file group, second file group and third file group in directory of

hierarchical structure corresponding to address and position class

Patent Assignee: NIKON CORP (NIKR)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9073409	A	19970318	JP 95229737	A	19950907	199721 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95229737 A 19950907

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9073409	A		8	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9073409 A

The method involves using a **first file group**, a **second file group** and a **third file group** to form a hierarchical structure. The **first file group** forms the contents of a correspondence table. The **second file group** forms the contents of a data mass to which **specific file names** are given.

The **third file group** forms the contents of a file name. The correspondence table of the **first file group** is arranged at the bottom of the hierarchical **structure**. The **directory** of the hierarchical **structure** arranges the **first file group**, **second**

file group and third file group corresponding to an address and a position class.

ADVANTAGE - Enables easy searching of file relevant to specific file. Enables easy inputting and outputting of data used in data processing.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: DATA; FILE; MANAGEMENT; COMPUTER; ARRANGE; FIRST; FILE; GROUP; SECOND; FILE; GROUP; THIRD; FILE; GROUP; DIRECTORY; HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE; CORRESPOND; ADDRESS; POSITION; CLASS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010756676 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-253631/199626

XRPX Acc No: N96-213209

Determination method of communication routes between nodes in communication network - has directory service information base accessible to all nodes in network which provides routing determination for messages being sent from any node and gives information as to which nodes are connected to each other.

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: LEWIS J R

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2295751	A	19960605	GB 9424442	A	19941130	199626 B
WO 9617457	A1	19960606	WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	199628
EP 795242	A1	19970917	EP 95925908	A	19950718	199742
			WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	
JP 10500272	W	19980106	WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	199811
			JP 96518388	A	19950718	
EP 795242	B1	19980923	EP 95925908	A	19950718	199842
			WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	
DE 69505010	E	19981029	DE 605010	A	19950718	199849
			EP 95925908	A	19950718	
			WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	
US 6092096	A	20000718	WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	200037
			US 97866784	A	19970530	
JP 3184535	B2	20010709	WO 95GB1693	A	19950718	200140
			JP 96518388	A	19950718	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9424442 A 19941130

Cited Patents: EP 204959; EP 282198; US 5323394; WO 9316539

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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GB 2295751	A		32	H04L-012/56	
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WO 9617457	A1	E	35		
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Designated States (National): JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

EP 795242	A1	E		H04L-012/56	Based on patent WO 9617457
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

JP 10500272	W		38	H04L-012/56	Based on patent WO 9617457
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EP 795242	B1	E		H04L-012/56	Based on patent WO 9617457
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69505010	E			H04L-012/56	Based on patent EP 795242
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Based on patent WO 9617457

US 6092096	A			H04L-012/24	Cont of application WO 95GB1693
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JP 3184535	B2		16	H04L-012/56	Previous Publ. patent JP 10500272
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Based on patent WO 9617457

Abstract (Basic): GB 2295751 A

The communication routing method involves providing information for the routing of messages between nodes to a network node (70) when that node requires routing **determination** for a message. A directory service (100) has a directory service **information base** (300) which is accessible from each network **node**, and maintains **configuration** information for each network node as to which other network nodes are directly connected to that node.

Routing tables are set up and maintained at each of the network nodes. The maintenance involves considerable network traffic in dynamically changing networks or problems of inconsistent data being held at **different** nodes.

ADVANTAGE - Minimises amt. of data which must be held at each network node for efficient routing between processes, reduces overhead of maintaining and updating **information** if network **changes**.

Dwg.2/6

Title Terms: **DETERMINE**; METHOD; COMMUNICATE; ROUTE; NODE; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; DIRECTORY; SERVICE; INFORMATION; BASE; ACCESS; NODE; NETWORK; ROUTE; **DETERMINE**; MESSAGE; SEND; NODE; INFORMATION; NODE; CONNECT

Derwent Class: W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/24; H04L-012/56

File Segment: EPI

19/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010580664 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-077617/199608

XRPX Acc No: N96-064535

Variable length data sequence matching method for searching matching digital sequences in routing devices of communications networks - using trie-like database in which each node contains link or parent pointer to immediate predecessor node at next higher level of hierarchy which divides search process into two parts performed sequentially

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: DOERINGER W; DYKEMAN D; KARJOTH G; NASSEHI M; SHARMA M B; SHARMA M

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9600945	A1	19960111	WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	199608 B
EP 804769	A1	19971105	EP 94924215	A	19940630	199749
			WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	
US 5787430	A	19980728	WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	199837
			US 96765764	A	19961217	
EP 804769	B1	20000202	EP 94924215	A	19940630	200011
			WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	
DE 69422935	E	20000309	DE 622935	A	19940630	200019
			EP 94924215	A	19940630	
			WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 94EP2135 A 19940630

Cited Patents: 01Jnl.Ref; EP 408188; EP 419889

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9600945	A1	E	42	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (National): JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

EP 804769	B1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9600945
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69422935	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 804769
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Based on patent WO 9600945

EP 804769	A1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9600945
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9600945 A

The method of retrieving a partial **match** of a search argument (input key) from entries stored in a database having a trie-like **structure** with **nodes** (20) each containing **link information** (21) leading to at least one previous node (parent pointer), and **second link information** (25,26) leading to at least one following node (child pointer), at least one stored key (entry, 23,24) or a combination of the two, involves entering at a node of the database (root node). A search path is **determined** from one node to another through the trie-like database by successively processing segments of the search argument, and the **second link information** (25,26), until the segments are consumed or a (leaf) node lacking the **second link information** (25,26) is reached.

An entry stored in the node at which the search path ended is compared with the search argument, and if no partial **match** between the search argument and the entry is found in the current node. The method further involves back-tracking the search path by processing the **first link information** (21) of the current node. The method is repeated until at least a partial **match** is found or the root node is reached.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Retrieving partial **matches** of search argument from entries stored in database. **Node structure** allows two step search process which allows efficient use of memories, and enables fast data retrieval in communication within computer networks.

Dwg.2/4b

Title Terms: VARIABLE; LENGTH; DATA; SEQUENCE; **MATCH** ; METHOD; SEARCH; **MATCH** ; DIGITAL; SEQUENCE; ROUTE; DEVICE; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; DATABASE; NODE; CONTAIN; LINK; PARENT; POINT; IMMEDIATE; PREDECESSOR; NODE; HIGH; LEVEL; HIERARCHY; DIVIDE; SEARCH; PROCESS; TWO; PART; PERFORMANCE; SEQUENCE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010579322 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-076275/199608

XRPX Acc No: N96-063443

Intelligent computer voice synthesising system - includes data base with voice file and feature parameter file, design unit producing continuous tone variation factor, tree structure analysis unit to sort voice database, and optimal junction search unit

Patent Assignee: LGT LAB GEN TELECOM (LGTG-N)

Inventor: DING P; LAY W; LIOU J; TSAY J; WANG W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
TW 264552	A	19951201	TW 94103911	A	19940430	199608 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): TW 94103911 A 19940430

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
TW 264552	A	15	G10L-005/02	

Abstract (Basic): TW 264552 A

The system comprises one voice database, including a voice **file** considering phonological **change** , in which each voice element position is generated from recording, voice cutting and feature extracting etc. steps, and a corresponding feature parameter file, used as training voice material needed by a **tree structure** analysis and basic

synthesizing unit database. One design unit uses a knowledge of phonology and phonetics for selecting, extracting and combining **relationships** between them, to affect a continuous tone **change factor** , and to handle key changes.

A **tree structure** analysis unit uses a recursive binary tree splitting method, to sort a voice database for voice features in a most effective way, so as to find an optimal synthesizing unit. An optimal junction searching unit uses observed **similarities** of a phonological environment in original voice material, and the next voice element, thereby **deciding** a searching range and a base of a next synthesizing unit junction, to solve discontinuity problems existing in continuous voice synthesis.

USE - For conversion of arbitrary Chinese sentence or paragraph into synthesised voice. Produces more clear and natural synthesized voice.

Dwg.2/3

Title Terms: INTELLIGENCE; COMPUTER; VOICE; SYNTHESIS; SYSTEM; DATA; BASE; VOICE; FILE; FEATURE; PARAMETER; FILE; DESIGN; UNIT; PRODUCE; CONTINUOUS; TONE; VARIATION; FACTOR; TREE; STRUCTURE; ANALYSE; UNIT; SORT; VOICE; DATABASE; OPTIMUM; JUNCTION; SEARCH; UNIT

Derwent Class: P86; T01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G10L-005/02

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

19/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010483480 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-384800/199550

XRPX Acc No: N95-281892

Supporting discontinuous drive arrangements using IDE control parameters
- determining if one of long term static drive having physical drive number is present and translates logical number from either primary or secondary address to drive number corresponding to identified drive

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: JOHNSON R D; PAUL J D

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2289552	A	19951122	GB 959645	A	19950512	199550 B
US 5675761	A	19971007	US 94242935	A	19940516	199746
GB 2289552	B	19980812	GB 959645	A	19950512	199834

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94242935 A 19940516

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2289552	A		19	G06F-012/06	
US 5675761	A		10	G06F-012/00	
GB 2289552	B			G06F-012/06	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2289552 A

The method involves using a system bus coupling a CPU, user interface, short term volatile memory and long term static memory. The method involves defining a primary and secondary address for a set of long term storage locations, the secondary storage locations contiguous to primary locations. Two drive numbers are defined with the primary and secondary address. The method **determines** if a long term static drive having a physical drive number is present. A logical number from either a primary or secondary address is translated to the physical drive number corresponding to the identified long term static memory.

A local bus IDE controller ((LBIDE),87) provides a hardware interface for primary and secondary address IDE adapters (89, 91). The adapters accept two IDE drives in a Master- **Slave arrangement** . The LBIDE controller, which can run on a VESA local bus slot is attached to

a data bus (110) and an address bus (112). The LBIDE controller, providing the two equivalent address sets are attached to primary and secondary bus (114,116). A master and slave drive (118, 114) is attached to the primary bus, while secondary master and slave drives are attached to the secondary bus.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Hard disk storage device, CD-ROM drive, tape back-up device can be connected to one of the address controllers. Maximizes configurations having two hard files to provide efficient system performance. Supports device under IDE standard and is transparent to user and to **specific** device attached to system.

Dwg.3/8

Title Terms: SUPPORT; DRIVE; ARRANGE; CONTROL; PARAMETER; **DETERMINE** ; ONE; LONG; TERM; STATIC; DRIVE; PHYSICAL; DRIVE; NUMBER; PRESENT; TRANSLATION; LOGIC; NUMBER; PRIMARY; SECONDARY; ADDRESS; DRIVE; NUMBER; CORRESPOND; IDENTIFY; DRIVE

Index Terms/Additional Words: INTEGRATED; DEVICE; ELECTRONICS; LOCAL; BUS; INTEGRATED; DEVICE; ELECTRONICS

Derwent Class: T01; T03

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-012/06

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/26; G06F-009/32;

G06F-012/02; G06F-013/38

File Segment: EPI

19/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010452659

WPI Acc No: 1995-353978/199546

Tree structure data editing method - returning tree structure based on data being cancellation or input type

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE); NIPPON DENKI TSUSHIN SYSTEM KK (NIDE)

Inventor: NISHIDA T; SATOZAKI K; YAMAMOTO H; YOSHIZAWA M

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 7234770	A	19950905	JP 94318806	A	19941221	199546 B
US 5734381	A	19980331	US 95576369	A	19951221	199820

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93332414 A 19931227

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 7234770	A		16	G06F-003/14	
US 5734381	A		37	G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 7234770 A

The method uses multiple data input by the user to define hierarchical connection conditions. A menu inquiry unit (1050) displays the menu and receives the response of the user. The unit **data** responds to the **connection** conditions corresponding to sequential higher order unit data. According to the response of the user, data to be taken in a sequence is **determined**. The **tree structure** data construction unit (1090) constructs the **tree structure** dynamically with these unit data as a **node** for the **tree structure**. A cancellation data list (600) and input data list (700) are prepared.

The input data is classified into a cancellation type (701) and a cell type (702). The **change of information** on the **tree structure** is taken as differential **information** such as **change** -in node position and lower order data. The **tree structure** is returned based on the change of node depending upon hierarchical menu inquiry data and a memory (1100) stores the **data** variously. When a **change** operation is performed to one **node**, the **tree structure** is **changed**. The **data** which makes operation classification contrary to the change operation classification performed by the concerned **change** node, an **information** is created and stored in the memory. The **tree structure**

is returned based on this information .

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates compressing of data when tree structure is changed. Reduces execution time of tree structure data. Occupies less space in memory. Extends range of operation.

Dwg.1/25

Title Terms: TREE; STRUCTURE; DATA; EDIT; METHOD; RETURN; TREE; STRUCTURE; BASED; DATA; CANCEL; INPUT; TYPE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-003/14; G06F-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010286176 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-187435/199525

XRFX Acc No: N95-146803

Analysing marks in editing operation - using input image data to obtain operation category data indicating whether editing operation would translate graphical feature so that it is centred at different position within input image set

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: MAHONEY J V; RAO S

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 654766	A2	19950524	EP 94308666	A	19941123	199525	B
CA 2118146	A	19950525	CA 2118146	A	19941014	199534	
JP 7200835	A	19950804	JP 94281644	A	19941116	199540	
EP 654766	A3	19951122	EP 94308666	A	19941123	199618	
US 5659639	A	19970819	US 93157804	A	19931124	199739	
CA 2118146	C	20010717	CA 2118146	A	19941014	200144	
EP 654766	B1	20011004	EP 94308666	A	19941123	200158	
DE 69428494	E	20011108	DE 628494	A	19941123	200174	
			EP 94308666	A	19941123		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93157804 A 19931124

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 654766	A2	E	33	G06T-011/60	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

CA 2118146	A			G06F-015/70	
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JP 7200835	A		23	G06T-007/60	
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EP 654766	A3			G06T-011/60	
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US 5659639	A		37	G06T-003/00	
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CA 2118146	C	E		G06F-015/70	
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EP 654766	B1	E		G06T-011/60	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69428494	E			G06T-011/60	Based on patent EP 654766
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Abstract (Basic): EP 654766 A

Input image data defining an input image set showing a graphical feature (12) and editing marks (22 and 24) indicating an editing operation to be performed on the graphical feature, which is centred at a position within the input image set are obtained. The data is used to obtain operation category data (30) indicating whether the editing operation would translate the graphical feature so that it is centred at a different position with the set.

The category data is used to obtain image data defining an output image, which includes a version of the input image set in which the editing operation has been performed on the first graphical feature. The output image shows the graphical feature centred at a different position only if the operation category data indicates that the

editing operation would translate.

ADVANTAGE - Technique receives data defining image set showing graphical feature and editing marks indicating editing operation to be performed on graphical feature.

Dwg.1/19

Title Terms: ANALYSE; MARK; EDIT; OPERATE; INPUT; IMAGE; DATA; OBTAIN; OPERATE; CATEGORY; DATA; INDICATE ; EDIT; OPERATE; TRANSLATION; GRAPHICAL; FEATURE; SO; CENTRE; POSITION; INPUT; IMAGE; SET

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/70; G06T-003/00; G06T-007/60; G06T-011/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010036976 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-304687/199438

XRPX Acc No: N94-239571

Input output circuit for configurable memory - has slave data buffer circuit coupled to master data buffer circuit

Patent Assignee: NIPPON STEEL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP (YAWA); UNITED MEMORIES INC (UNME-N); NMB SEMICONDUCTOR KK (NIRT); MOSEL VITELIC INC (MOSE-N)

Inventor: JONES O F

Number of Countries: 008 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 618584	A1	19941005	EP 94102694	A	19940223	199438 B
JP 6302697	A	19941028	JP 9480977	A	19940328	199503
US 5373470	A	19941213	US 9337818	A	19930326	199504
EP 618584	B1	19981125	EP 94102694	A	19940223	199851
DE 69414744	E	19990107	DE 614744	A	19940223	199907
			EP 94102694	A	19940223	
JP 3089247	B2	20000918	JP 9480977	A	19940328	200048
KR 294965	B	20010917	KR 945619	A	19940321	200231

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9337818 A 19930326

Cited Patents: 01Jnl.Ref; EP 171518; US 4577293

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 618584 A1 E 17 G11C-007/00

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL

JP 6302697 A 14 H01L-021/82

US 5373470 A 15 G11C-007/00

EP 618584 B1 E G11C-007/00

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL

DE 69414744 E G11C-007/00 Based on patent EP 618584

JP 3089247 B2 15 G11C-011/409 Previous Publ. patent JP 6302697

KR 294965 B G11C-007/00 Previous Publ. patent KR 94020994

Abstract (Basic): EP 618584 A

The input/output circuit includes a master data buffer circuit (22) and a slave data buffer circuit (23). When arranged in a master-slave arrangement, the slave data buffer circuit receives both input data (DI) and the output (EXTDI) of the associated master data buffer circuit.

In one configuration, each data buffer outputs data (GDW) based upon the input data (DI). In another configuration, each slave buffer outputs the output (EXTDI) of an associated master buffer.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids utilising only part of memory when a selected configuration is chosen. External capacitance does not vary significantly with configurable options.

Dwg.3/7

Title Terms: INPUT; OUTPUT; CIRCUIT; CONFIGURATION; MEMORY; SLAVE; DATA; BUFFER; CIRCUIT; COUPLE; MASTER; DATA; BUFFER; CIRCUIT

Derwent Class: U14

International Patent Class (Main): G11C-007/00; G11C-011/409; H01L-021/82

International Patent Class (Additional): H01L-021/822; H01L-021/8242;

H01L-027/04; H01L-027/108; H03K-019/0175

File Segment: EPI

19/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010028258 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-295971/199437

XRPX Acc No: N94-232850

File management with divided files for IC card - has divided files
arranged in tree structure with upper and lower files and access
limiting to lower files

Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)

Inventor: IIJIMA Y

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 617387	A2	19940928	EP 94104706	A	19940324	199437 B
EP 617387	A3	19950111	EP 94104706	A	19940324	199538
US 5517014	A	19960514	US 94215574	A	19940322	199625
EP 617387	B1	19990609	EP 94104706	A	19940324	199927
DE 69418921	E	19990715	DE 618921	A	19940324	199934
			EP 94104706	A	19940324	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9364503 A 19930324

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; EP 262025; AUS 4829169; AUS 4928001; AUS
4930129

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 617387	A2	E	17	G07F-007/08	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5517014	A		15	G06K-019/06	
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EP 617387	B1	E		G06K-019/073	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69418921	E			G06K-019/073	Based on patent EP 617387
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EP 617387	A3			G07F-007/08	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 617387 A

The file management apparatus has a memory (12) divided into files in an IC card (1), and the divided files are defined as upper and lower files and managed in a **tree structure**. The apparatus has an access limiting unit (11) to limit access to one of the lower files belonging to the upper file, relaxing the access, and limiting a set of **specific** files of lower files belonging to an upper file, and an access relaxing unit for relaxing the limitation of the access.

The IC card has a CPU (11) serving as a control unit, a nonvolatile data memory (12) whose contents can be erased, a working memory (13), a programme memory (14), and a contact unit (15) to obtain electrical contact with the card reader/writer. The data memory is used to store various data and is an EPROM or **similar**. The working memory in RAM and the program memory is a mask ROM and stores a program from the CPU.

USE - Portable data storage and management using IC card with nonvolatile memory and control element.

Dwg.2/14

Title Terms: FILE; MANAGEMENT; DIVIDE; FILE; IC; CARD; DIVIDE; FILE;

ARRANGE; TREE; STRUCTURE; UPPER; LOWER; FILE; ACCESS; LIMIT; LOWER; FILE

Derwent Class: T01; T04; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06K-019/06; G06K-019/073; G07F-007/08

International Patent Class (Additional): G07F-007/10

File Segment: EPI

19/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009997834 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-265545/199433
XRPX Acc No: N94-208980

Optimal menu enquiry system for computer systems with graphic interface -
displays multiple enquiries by generating skeleton data, constructing
tree structure data, menu display, control, and determining menu
candidate

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE); NIPPON DENKI ENG KK (NIDE)
Inventor: NISHIDA T; SHINODA T
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 612014	A2	19940824	EP 94301053	A	19940214	199433 B
JP 7175621	A	19950714	JP 93339029	A	19931203	199537
EP 612014	A3	19950816	EP 94301053	A	19940214	199613
US 5546522	A	19960813	US 94197194	A	19940216	199638
EP 612014	B1	20010905	EP 94301053	A	19940214	200152
DE 69428144	E	20011011	DE 628144	A	19940214	200168
			EP 94301053	A	19940214	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93339029 A 19931203; JP 9351326 A
19930218

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 612014	A2	E	19	G06F-009/44	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

JP 7175621	A		11	G06F-003/14	
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EP 612014	A3			G06F-009/44	
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US 5546522	A		17	G06F-015/00	
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EP 612014	B1	E		G06F-009/44	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69428144	E			G06F-009/44	Based on patent EP 612014
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Abstract (Basic): EP 612014 A

The menu enquiry system includes a skeleton data generator,
constructing **tree structure** data, menu display, control and a menu
candidate **determining** device. The skeleton data generator generates
enquiries, from a rule description describing the context of the
enquiries, as skeleton **data** by sequentially **linking** the enquiries,
in the form of a **tree structure**. The **tree structure** data is
constructed by sequentially retracing the skeleton **data** from **first**
data.

The menu display shows menu items corresp. to constructed/updated
tree structure data. The **tree structure** data is updated when one
of the menu items displayed by the menu display is selected. The menu
candidate **determining** device evaluates an expression in the skeleton
data.

ADVANTAGE - Excellent operability and maintainability, small-sized
program, versatile structure data.

Dwg.1/13

Title Terms: OPTIMUM; MENU; ENQUIRY; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; GRAPHIC;
INTERFACE; DISPLAY; MULTIPLE; ENQUIRY; GENERATE; SKELETON; DATA;
CONSTRUCTION; TREE; STRUCTURE; DATA; MENU; DISPLAY; CONTROL; **DETERMINE** ;
MENU; CANDIDATE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-003/14; G06F-009/44; G06F-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06

File Segment: EPI

19/5/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009108403 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-235833/199229

XRPX Acc No: N92-179571

Simulation esp. fault diagnosis of appts. e.g. electrical circuit - being performed using model based reasoning through intermediary of media attributes which are expressed as tree structure

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Inventor: KISE T; MASEGI K; MURATA M

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 494788	A1	19920715	EP 92300207	A	19920110	199229 B
US 5528752	A	19960618	US 92819190	A	19920110	199630
			US 94347174	A	19941122	
EP 494788	B1	19961002	EP 92300207	A	19920110	199644
DE 69214171	E	19961107	DE 614171	A	19920110	199650
			EP 92300207	A	19920110	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9134743 A 19910228; JP 912206 A 19910111

Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref; US 4509110; EP 364151

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 494788	A1	E	28	G05B-017/00	
US 5528752	A		26	G06F-011/00	Cont of application US 92819190
EP 494788	B1	E	28	G05B-017/00	

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69214171 E G05B-017/00 Based on patent EP 494788

Abstract (Basic): EP 494788 A

The method uses a parts database for holding data on the parts of an object to be simulated. Process model storage is provided for holding data on **relationships** between the parts in each of the processes. The process model storage area is also used to hold **relationships** between an operation of each of the processes and attributes of media used in the object.

The simulation is performed using a model based reasoning through the intermediary of the attributes of the media. The attributes of the media are expressed in a **tree structure** and are updated in accordance with both the data on the process and the data on the parts.

ADVANTAGE - Diagnosis on compound faults can also be conducted.

Dwg. 1B/19

Title Terms: SIMULATE; FAULT; DIAGNOSE; APPARATUS; ELECTRIC; CIRCUIT; PERFORMANCE; MODEL; BASED; THROUGH; INTERMEDIARY; MEDIUM; ATTRIBUTE; EXPRESS; TREE; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: S01; T01; T06; V04

International Patent Class (Main): G05B-017/00; G06F-011/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/26

File Segment: EPI

19/5/27 (Item 27 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009049543 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-176916/199222

XRPX Acc No: N92-133471

Directory management system for non-rewritable disks - has directory entries written to disk and reread into imaginary hierarchical directory RAM

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Inventor: OKUDA O

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 487331	A2	19920527	EP 91310706	A	19911120	199222 B
EP 487331	A3	19930113	EP 91310706	A	19911120	199346
EP 487331	B1	19970528	EP 91310706	A	19911120	199726
DE 69126278	E	19970703	DE 626278	A	19911120	199732
			EP 91310706	A	19911120	
US 5740445	A	19980414	US 91795398	A	19911121	199822
			US 94327812	A	19941017	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 90316480 A 19901121

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 165382; EP 260115; US 4682318; WO 8901663

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 487331	A2	E	13	G06F-015/40	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL					
EP 487331	B1	E	14	G06F-017/30	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL					
DE 69126278	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 487331
US 5740445	A		11	G06F-012/00	Cont of application US 91795398
EP 487331	A3			G06F-015/40	

Abstract (Basic): EP 487331 A

The data processing system includes an external memory unit which cannot be re-written. As new data is written, or old data updated and written again, new directory entries are added independently to the memory unit. The directories contain normal name, size and position information for the associated file, and also contain a code number for the parent directory.

When the directory hierarchy is accessed, directory entries are read into an imaginary **directory structure** in RAM and rebuilt into a normal hierarchy. Lasetest entries are identified by a code number.

ADVANTAGE - Provides hierarchial **directory structure** for write-once memory media.

Title Terms: DIRECTORY; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; NON; REWRITING; DISC; DIRECTORY ; ENTER; WRITING; DISC; IMAGINARY; HIERARCHY; DIRECTORY; RAM

Derwent Class: T01; T03

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-015/40; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G11B-020/12; G11B-027/28

File Segment: EPI

19/5/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008830215 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1991-334231/199146

XRPX Acc No: N91-256132

Application program integration in heterogeneous network environment - involves transforming and manipulating data messages for transfer between different applications on same or different computers

Patent Assignee: HEWLETT-PACKARD CO (HEWP)

Inventor: AMINO M; GULLAND S; PHAM T; BUDNICK M; GAUMER D; GIVENS C;

IKEMOTO M; ISRANI S; JUE C; MIRANDA A

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 456249	A	19911113	EP 91107604	A	19910510	199146 B
EP 456249	A3	19930120	EP 91107604	A	19910510	199346
US 5524253	A	19960604	US 90521543	A	19900510	199628
			US 93107044	A	19930813	
EP 456249	B1	19981209	EP 91107604	A	19910510	199902
DE 69130587	E	19990121	DE 630587	A	19910510	199909
			EP 91107604	A	19910510	
JP 3179513	B2	20010625	JP 91105965	A	19910510	200138

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90521543 A 19900510; US 93107044 A

19930813

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref; EP 304071

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 456249	A				
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5524253	A		25	G06F-009/455	Cont of application US 90521543
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EP 456249	B1	E		G06F-009/46	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69130587	E			G06F-009/46	Based on patent EP 456249
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JP 3179513	B2		29	G06F-015/16	Previous Publ. patent JP 4229357
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Abstract (Basic): EP 456249 A

System configuration files in source code are created from a high level definition of the distributed system (LAN) which is to be integrated. The configuration files include data such as the types and formats of data for each process (402) on each node (400) of the system, identification of all applications and machine types, topography and the data manipulation needed for sending messages and files from an application program in a first computer language and of a **first data** type to an application program in a second computer language and of a **second data** type.

Node- **specific** data manipulation modules (DMM 528) are formed at each node during startup of the system. These modules are automatically distributed to nodes (400) on each network having the same architecture.

ADVANTAGE - Allows applications having **different** physical data characteristics to communicate. (146pp Dwg.No.4/9)

Title Terms: APPLY; PROGRAM; INTEGRATE; HETEROGENEOUS; NETWORK; ENVIRONMENT ; TRANSFORM; MANIPULATE; DATA; MESSAGE; TRANSFER; APPLY; COMPUTER

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/455; G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06; G06F-009/24;

G06F-013/00; G06F-013/40

File Segment: EPI

19/5/29 (Item 29 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008540287 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1991-044350/199106

XRPX Acc No: N91-034409

File system management method for information processor - allows to access and execute file from program independently of absolute position on tree structure of file system

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)

Inventor: KONDO M; MURATA F; NISHIKADO T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4987531	A	19910122	US 88195289	A	19880518	199106 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 87121245 A 19870520

Abstract (Basic): US 4987531 A

The method includes a step of judging, in response to a second executing-command instructing to execute a second object program from a first object program, whether or not the second executing-command includes a relative-path expressed by using unified directory symbol and a **third file** name of a **second object file** having the **second object** program by **detecting** the unified directory symbol in the second executing-command.

The relative-path included in the second executing-command is exchanged into an absolute-path for **specifying** the **second object file** if it was judged-that the second executing-command included the

relative-path by replacing the unified directory symbol with stored directory **information** corresponding to first object **file** in memory. The **second** object programme is executed as a sub-routine program of the first object program by using the absolute-path exchanged in the previous step.

USE - For work stations which share object programs.

Dwg.3/5

Title Terms: FILE; SYSTEM; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; INFORMATION; PROCESSOR; ALLOW; ACCESS; EXECUTE; FILE; PROGRAM; INDEPENDENT; ABSOLUTE; POSITION; TREE; STRUCTURE; FILE; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/30 (Item 30 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008214228 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1990-101229/199014

Processing data method for information handling system - has tree - structured data hierarchy selecting arbitrary nodes and uses them in conventional editing operations i.e. move, copy, etc.

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: ARCURI A J; CADDEN W S; MANCUSO P C; MULLER F P; RIEGEL K A;

SEACORD R C; STAFFORD D W

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 361737	A	19900404	EP 89309356	A	19890914	199014 B
EP 361737	A3	19920930	EP 89309356	A	19890914	199340
US 5493678	A	19960220	US 88248835	A	19880926	199613
			US 94313661	A	19940927	
EP 361737	B1	19960515	EP 89309356	A	19890914	199624
DE 68926483	E	19960620	DE 626483	A	19890914	199630
			EP 89309356	A	19890914	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88248835 A 19880926; US 94313661 A 19940927

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 361737	A	E	31		
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5493678	A	35	G06F-015/40	Cont of application US 88248835
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EP 361737	B1	E	68	G06F-009/44
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 68926483	E		G06F-009/44	Based on patent EP 361737
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Abstract (Basic): EP 361737 A

A set of methods for providing editing facilities in a structure editor capable of extension to syntax-directed editors. One or more groups of one or more related N-ary data elements, or nodes, for a subsequent operation are collected. One or more groups of one or more simply connected N-ary elements, or nodes, are then deleted from a tree; inserting subtrees of N-ary data elements, or nodes, into the tree around a selected node. One or more subtrees of N-ary data elements, or nodes are inserted into a tree connected to a selected node.

Execution by and in a structure editor generates and manipulates nodes that interconnect to form a **tree structure** in accordance with a set of rules, for **determining** whether a first node can connect to a second node; and, for connecting nodes to one another in and for a structure **editor** in which **data** elements or nodes are copied, deleted, moved or inserted.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Hierarchical **data editor** improved flexibility

in editing operations while maintaining syntax. (31pp Dwg. No.2A/13)
Title Terms: PROCESS; DATA; METHOD; INFORMATION; HANDLE; SYSTEM; TREE;
STRUCTURE; DATA; HIERARCHY; SELECT; ARBITRARY; NODE; CONVENTION; EDIT;
OPERATE; MOVE; COPY
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-015/40
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/41
File Segment: EPI

19/5/31 (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007929010 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1989-194122/198927
XRPX Acc No: N89-148476

**High speed data processing device or microprocessor - uses dedicated
branch control circuit and micro address generating circuit to aid
execution of conditional branch instruction**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); HITACHI MFG CO (HITA)
Inventor: HANAWA M; NARITA S; NISHIMUKAI T; OKADA T
Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 322769	A	19890705	EP 88121516	A	19881222	198927 B
US 5148532	A	19920915	US 88289202	A	19881223	199240
			US 90611484	A	19901107	
EP 322769	A3	19920520	EP 88121516	A	19881222	199331
EP 322769	B1	19950614	EP 88121516	A	19881222	199528
DE 3853985	G	19950720	DE 3853985	A	19881222	199534
			EP 88121516	A	19881222	
KR 9705453	B1	19970416	KR 8816948	A	19881219	199939

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 87327142 A 19871225
Cited Patents: -SR.Pub; EP 190484
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 322769	A	E 15		
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT				
US 5148532	A	14	G06F-009/30	Cont of application US 88289202
EP 322769	B1 E	18	G06F-009/26	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT				
DE 3853985	G		G06F-009/26	Based on patent EP 322769
KR 9705453	B1		G06F-009/26	

Abstract (Basic): EP 322769 A

The data processing device (100) comprises an instruction fetch unit (101), an instruction decoding unit (102) and an instruction execution unit (103). The instruction fetch unit (101) includes a branch control circuit (114), the instruction decoding unit (102) includes an instruction decoder (111) for generating a micro-address, a micro program store memory (113) and a micro address generating circuit (115). In the processor the content of a subsequent instruction to be fetched from a memory is **different** depending upon the formation or non- **formation** of a conditional **branch** instruction. In order to execute the conditional branch instruction a micro-ROM contains a micro instruction which outputs conditional discrimination information and information requesting a branch ready and a subsequent micro address of an even address, a second micro-instruction having an information requesting subsequent instruction decoding. When the branch condition is formed, the even address is output from a micro address generating circuit (115).

Before the branch is requested by the second micro instruction, a micro-instruction analysing circuit (130) feeds, of the branch condition is formed, the branch request signal to an instruction fetch unit (101) in response to the even address and the branch reading

information of the first micro instruction.

ADVANTAGE - Time interval between execution of conditional branch instruction and execution of subsequent instruction is shortened. (15pp

Dwg.No.1/7

Title Terms: HIGH; SPEED; DATA; PROCESS; DEVICE; MICROPROCESSOR; DEDICATE;
BRANCH; CONTROL; CIRCUIT; MICRO; ADDRESS; GENERATE; CIRCUIT; AID; EXECUTE
; CONDITION; BRANCH; INSTRUCTION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/26; G06F-009/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/38; G06F-009/40

File Segment: EPI

19/5/32 (Item 32 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007728057

WPI Acc No: 1988-361989/198851

XRPX Acc No: N88-274166

Editor for expert system guiding designer - provides various series of
screens giving details available and needed and showing inter
relationships

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: DERR A G; MCLAUGHLIN C A

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 295460	A	19881221	EP 88108219	A	19880524	198851 B
US 4891766	A	19900102	US 89368071	A	19890615	199009
EP 295460	A3	19920701	EP 88108219	A	19880524	199333
EP 295460	B1	19951227	EP 88108219	A	19880524	199605
DE 3854825	G	19960208	DE 3854825	A	19880524	199611
			EP 88108219	A	19880524	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8761832 A 19870615

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; WO 8600156

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 295460	A	E 18		
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 4891766	A	17		
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EP 295460	B1 E	20	G06F-019/00	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 3854825	G		G06F-019/00	Based on patent EP 295460
------------	---	--	-------------	---------------------------

Abstract (Basic): EP 295460 A

The designer is provided with a series of screens giving the
information and logical connections provided for and needed by the
system. This is done by having three series of screens. The first
defines the class of information, its scope, procedure and allowable
values. The second gives a set of logical nodes, each having a type and
a set of attributes, and the third gives the way in which the nodes
interrelate.

These screens are modified by the context, and in this way the
designer is led through the design and cannot fail to provide all the
information needed, and so makes less mistakes and is quickly able to
become proficient.

ADVANTAGE - Helps creation of rules base knowledge and prevents
invalid data or logic structures.

0/16

Title Terms: EDIT; EXPERT; SYSTEM; GUIDE; DESIGN; VARIOUS; SERIES; SCREEN;
DETAIL; AVAILABLE; NEED; INTER; RELATED

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-019/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/44; G06F-015/40

File Segment: EPI

19/5/33 (Item 33 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

007507843 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1988-141776/198821
XRPX Acc No: N88-108265

**Display method for software development support system - obtains union
set forming structure information with change indicating identifier
and display software change contents**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI COMPUTER ENG CO LTD (HITQ); HITACHI LTD (HITA)
; HITACHI SEIBU SOFTWARE CO LTD (HITA-N); HITACHI MFG CO (HITA);
HITACHI SEIBU SOFTWARE KK (HITA-N)

Inventor: KATUMATA H; MAEZAWA H; NAITO I; OSHIO T; YAMAGUCHI J

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 268293	A	19880525	EP 87117073	A	19871119	198821	B
CN 8707925	A	19880720				198930	
US 5191646	A	19930302	US 87122116	A	19871118	199311	
			US 91765462	A	19910925		
EP 268293	A3	19920513	EP 87117073	A	19871119	199330	
EP 268293	B1	19951018	EP 87117073	A	19871119	199546	
DE 3751566	G	19951123	DE 3751566	A	19871119	199601	
			EP 87117073	A	19871119		
KR 9603049	B1	19960304	KR 8712807	A	19871113	199911	
			KR 9558346	A	19951227		
KR 9603048	B1	19960304	KR 8712807	A	19871113	199911	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 86275207 A 19861120

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 5.Jnl.Ref; US 3711863

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 268293	A	E	33		
Designated States (Regional): DE					
US 5191646	A		30	G06F-015/20	Cont of application US 87122116
EP 268293	B1	E	33	G06F-009/44	
Designated States (Regional): DE					
DE 3751566	G			G06F-009/44	Based on patent EP 268293
KR 9603049	B1			G06F-009/44	Div ex application KR 8712807
KR 9603048	B1			G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): EP 268293 A

A comparison of before - **change** and after-change **information** for forms a **union** set of both. At least a portion of the anion set information is produced in a graphic format. The structure information pref. includes forming identification information representative of the manner of change in the elements of each software products.

This latter step also includes analysing the before - change soft-ware products and the after-change software products to form before-change and after- **change** structure **information** which consist of software element information, respectively.

ADVANTAGE - Graphically displays positions and types of changes of program, thus intuitively and synthetically understanding change contents to improve efficiency and reliability. Improves debug operation.

1/22

Title Terms: DISPLAY; METHOD; SOFTWARE; DEVELOP; SUPPORT; SYSTEM; OBTAIN;
UNION; SET; FORMING; STRUCTURE; INFORMATION; CHANGE; **INDICATE** ; IDENTIFY
; DISPLAY; SOFTWARE; CHANGE; CONTENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-015/20

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/00; G06F-011/28

File Segment: EPI

19/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07314428 **Image available**
SCREEN TRANSITION DISPLAY DEVICE, SCREEN TRANSITION DISPLAY METHOD AND
STORAGE MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2002-182914 [JP 2002182914 A]
PUBLISHED: June 28, 2002 (20020628)
INVENTOR(s): YOSHIZUMI HIDEKI
WATANABE HIROYASU
SASAKI SEIJI
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC
APPL. NO.: 2000-384333 [JP 2000384333]
FILED: December 18, 2000 (20001218)
INTL CLASS: G06F-009/44; G06F-003/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To comprehensively display screen transition information on a display and to enable to conduct editing on a display screen.

SOLUTION: Screen/button information constituted by including a screen identification ID by correlating button/transiting destination information block gathered by every screen with a screen corresponding to the block and the screen transition information to indicate screen transition to be constituted by including the pieces of information are inputted, first display information to display screen transition information to be expressed by the respective pieces of the information on a screen with tree structure like GUI is generated and second display information is further generated based on the display information. These pieces of the display information are selectively displayed on the screen with the tree structure like the GUI by using items to express each of the screen and a button. The information is edited as matching the first and second pieces of the display information by executing an editing operation to any one of the display information on the screen. The display information after editing is converted into a screen transition information form and outputted.

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19/5/35 (Item 35 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07243267 **Image available**
ROUTE RETRIEVAL APPARATUS

PUB. NO.: 2002-111718 [JP 2002111718 A]
PUBLISHED: April 12, 2002 (20020412)
INVENTOR(s): YONEDA MASATO
APPLICANT(s): YONEDA MASATO
APPL. NO.: 2000-338281 [JP 2000338281]
FILED: September 30, 2000 (20000930)
INTL CLASS: H04L-012/56

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize high speed process and reduce the time required to reform a tree structure when data (namely, route) is changed, although the tree structure database called a Patricia tree is formed when high speed processing is not particularly required, and software processing or its exclusive hardware has been proposed because it is difficult to quickly find out the data matching in the maximum degree with an destination address from many route data.

SOLUTION: This route retrieval apparatus comprises a 3-level associative memory for storing a plurality of entry data, a storage means for storing a **first data** and its attribute data to each entry data, a **matching** identification means for searching and identifying an external input data and the entry data **matching** a **first data** region, and a maximum (or minimum) **detecting** means for **detecting** the maximum (or minimum) data of the attribute data by continuously searching for several times the attribute data of the **matching** entry data.

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19/5/36 (Item 36 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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04800765 **Image available**
DRAWING MANAGING METHOD USING HIERARCHICAL DRAWING STORAGE

PUB. NO.: .07-093365 [JP 7093365 A]
PUBLISHED: April 07, 1995 (19950407)
INVENTOR(s): NARITA AKIRA
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD [472485] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-239998 [JP 93239998]
FILED: September 27, 1993 (19930927)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To efficiently perform a retrieval process and speedily perform drawing storage and drawing searching by an operator by providing individual drawing storage constitution **matching** each operation in addition to the total drawing storage constitution of a system.

CONSTITUTION: This method has a drawing management **data base** which contains **information** on the correspondence between drawings stored in respective drawing storages and the drawing storages, a drawing storage constitution **data base** 1 which totally manages the relation of **tree structures** , etc., among all the drawing storages that the system includes, and an operation-classified drawing storage constitution **data base** 5 which manages drawings in one **specific** operation and individually manages the relation among the drawing storages suitable for the operation. New drawing storage constitution **information** which uses operation kinds and drawing storages that are already registered in the drawing storage constitution **data base** 1 is **edited** and registered in the operation-classified drawing storage constitution **data base** 5.

Set	Items	Description
S1	212651	(BASE? OR STARTING OR FOUNDATION? OR MAIN OR BEGINNING OR - PRIMARY OR FIRST OR ROOT?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFO- RMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S2	26294	(TREE? OR BRANCH? OR LEAF OR LEAVES OR DIRECTOR? OR NODE? - OR PARENT OR CHILD? OR SIBLING OR OFFSPRING OR OFF()SPRING OR SLAVE?) (3N) (STRUCTURE? OR CONFIGURATION? OR ARRANGEMENT? OR O- RGANIZATION OR FORMATION)
S3	153433	(MODIFIE? OR EDIT? OR SECOND OR CHANGE? OR ALTER? OR MUTAT- E?) (3N) (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S4	1282965	DETERMIN? OR DECID? OR SPECIF? OR DESIGNAT? OR STIPULAT? OR RESOLV? OR ASCERTAIN? OR INDICAT? OR DETECT? OR VERIFY OR AU- THENTICAT? OR VALIDAT?
S5	1025362	DIFFERENCE? ? OR DIFFERENT OR DISTINGUISH? OR DISCRIMINATE OR MATCH? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR SIMILAR?
S6	123755	(MERGE? OR THIRD OR NEW OR COMBINE? OR MERGING OR JOIN? OR UNION OR LINK? OR UNITE? OR CONNECT? OR UNIFY OR UNIFIES) (3N)- (FILE? OR DATA OR FACT? OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE)
S7	117	S1 (S) S2 (S) S3 (S) S4 (S) S5 (S) S6
S8	477	S1 (5N) S2
S9	208	S3 (5N) S2
S10	365	S6 (5N) S2
S11	20	S8 (S) S4 (S) S9
S12	76	S10 (S) S5
S13	13	S12 (S) S1 (S) S3
S14	135	S7 OR S11 OR S13
S15	41	S14 AND IC=(G06F-007? OR G06F-017?)
S16	41	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S17	40	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jan W05
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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030130,UT=20030123
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

17/5,K/1 (Item 1 fr file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01417930

Method of and apparatus for retrieving data representing a postal address
from a database of postal addresses

Methode und Gerat zum Wiederauffinden von Daten, die eine Postadresse
darstellen, aus einer Postadressdatenbank

Procede et appareil pour la recuperation de donnees postales d'une base de
donnees avec des adresses postales

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

QAS Limited, (3924970), George West House, 2-3 Clapham Common North Side,
London SW4 0QL, (GB), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Bellamy, David John, 47d Foulser Road, London SW17 8UE, (GB)

Ranson, David Richard, Second Floor Flat, 64 White Lion Street, London N1
9PP, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Pearson, James Ginn et al (91571), Abel & Imray, 20 Red Lion Street,
London WC1R 4PQ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1197885 A2 020417 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001308722 011012;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 25042 001012

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1197885 A2

Data representing a postal address (30) is retrieved from a coded
address database (6) representing, in the form of a tree of coded postal
address elements (27, 28, 29), a multiplicity of postal addresses. A
dictionary (4) formed as a trie data structure is provided, the path from
the root node (10) to the leaf nodes (11) representing respective postal
address elements. A processor (2) receives input data (8) comprising one
or more input terms (8a, 8b) for finding a postal address (30)
represented in the address database (6). The processor (2) searches the
dictionary (4) for entries (31) exactly corresponding to the search terms
and for entries (32a, 32b, 32c) allowing for the possibility of the input
data containing one or more errors. The processor then finds, by
reference to a location index (5), the matched coded postal address
elements (27a, 27b, 28a, 28b, 28c) corresponding to the entries (31, 32a,
32b, 32c) in the dictionary (4) determined by the processor (2) as
corresponding to the input terms (8a, 8b). The processor (2) then
determines which of the matched postal address elements (27a, 27b, 28a,
28b, 28c) belong to the same address (30) and then with reference to a
separate decoding index (7) decodes the address elements to output a full
and correctly formatted postal address (9).

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 219

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 4A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020417 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	200216	1834
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SPEC A	(English)	200216	11048
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Total word count - document A	12882
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Total word count - document B	0
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Total word count - documents A + B	12882
------------------------------------	-------

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION the coded postal address database structure (the first

data structure) may be in the form of a tree data structure. Also, the dictionary (the second data structure) is preferably formed as a modified trie structure as described above. Furthermore, the fourth data structure...

...node(s) in the first data structure corresponding to the entry, and b) off-set value data indicating the distance in memory from the or each of said node(s) in the first data structure to the next node at the same level, thereby enabling a processor to ascertain from the second and fourth data structures the locations in the first data structure of the nodes of the postal address or addresses being in accordance with given input data, without needing to access...

17/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01352599

Automatic text classification system

Automatisches Textklassifikationssystem

Systeme de classification de textes automatique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Applied Psychology Research Limited, (3185202), 160 Euston Road, London
NW1 2DX, (GB), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Brown, Daniel, 39 Dynham Road, London NW6 2NT, (GB)
Janes, Benjamin Anthony, 44 Sheendale Road, Surrey, Richmond TW9 2JJ,
(GB)
Steele, Murray, Flat 7, 14 Minster Road, London NW2 3RB, (GB)
Cooper, Richard James, 200 Twickenham Road, London E11 4BH, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Collins, John David (74592), Marks & Clerk, 57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3LS, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1154358 A2 011114 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001304263 010514;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 11543 000512

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1154358 A2

An automatic text classification system is provided which extracts words and word sequences from a text or texts to be analysed. The extracted words and word sequences are compared with training data comprising words and word sequences together with a measure of probability with respect to the plurality of qualities. Each of the plurality of qualities may be represented by an axis whose two end points correspond to mutually exclusive characteristics. Based on the comparison, the texts to be analysed are then classified in terms of the plurality of qualities. In addition, a fuzzy logic retrieval system and a system for generating the training data are provided.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 108

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 011114 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200146	4768
SPEC A	(English)	200146	11131
Total word count - document A			15899
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			15899

...SPECIFICATION a quicker more focused retrieval process that the user can navigate through.

Figure 13 illustrates the hierarchical structure of a classification tree in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment the qualities or axes have extreme values indicating how much the document is concerned with a topic such as Money. Thus the extremes can be simply YES and NO. This hierarchical structure requires 4 classifiers having 4 different sets of training data. In this embodiment the documents are all from the Reuters news feed. A first set of training data and a first classifier will thus provide 3 qualities or axes for which the documents are given scores by automatic

...word stem sequence scores across the groups as described above and as illustrated in figure 7. A second set of training data and a second classifier will provide 2 qualities or axes: Corn and Wheat for which a subset of the documents...

...word stem sequence scores across the groups as described above and as illustrated in figure 7. A third set of training data and a third classifier will provide 2 qualities or axes: Dollar and Interest for which a subset of the documents...

...as illustrated in figure 7. Thus the highest score for one of the qualities or axes will determine the classification assigned e.g. Money and hence the next set of classifications e.g. Dollar and...

17/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01030324

MOBILE ELECTRONIC COMMERCE SYSTEM
MOBILES ELEKTRONISCHES HANDELSSYSTEM
SYSTEME DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE MOBILE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD, (216884), 1006, Oaza-Kadoma,
Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-0000, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

TAKAYAMA, Hisashi, 21-22, Matsubara 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156-0043,
(JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Casalonga, Axel (14511), BUREAU D.A. CASALONGA - JOSSE Morassistrasse 8,
80469 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 950968 A1 991020 (Basic)
WO 9909502 990225

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98937807 980813; WO 98JP3608 980813

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 97230564 970813

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60

ABSTRACT EP 950968 A1

The objective of the present invention is to provide a mobile electronic commerce system that is superior in safety and usability. The mobile electronic commerce system comprises an electronic wallet 100, supply sides 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105, and a service providing means 110 that is connected by communication means. The service providing means installs a program for an electronic ticket, an electronic payment card, or an electronic telephone card. The electronic wallet employs the installed card to obtain a product or a service or entrance permission. The settlement process is performed by the electronic wallet and the supply side via the communication means, and data obtained during the settlement process are managed by being transmitted to the service providing means at a specific time. A negotiable card can be easily

obtained, and when the negotiable card is used the settlement process can be quickly and precisely performed.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 150

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990519 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))

Application: 991020 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 991020 A1 Date of request for examination: 19990825

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; Japanese

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
----------------	----------	--------	------------

CLAIMS A	(English)	9942	17239
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SPEC A	(English)	9942	160346
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Total word count - document A	177585
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Total word count - document B	0
-------------------------------	---

Total word count - documents A + B	177585
------------------------------------	--------

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60

...SPECIFICATION 1502.

The RAM 1502 is constituted by five areas: a fundamental program objects area 1700, a service data area 1701, a user area 1702, a work area 1703, and a temporary area 1704. In the...

...a user is stored; the user preference area 1709 is an area in which is stored preference information for a user concerning the mobile electronic commerce service; the telephony information area 1710 is an area...credit card are stored. The object data address 1821 represents an address at which are stored object data for a program for the credit card, and the access time 1822 represents the last time that...

...server 902 of the service providing system 110. When a remote address is stored at the object data address 1821, and when the user selects a corresponding credit card, the mobile user terminal 100 downloads... header 1904 is header information indicating that the entry is a ticket program and describing the data structure of the ticket program. The ticket name 1905 and the ticket ID 1906 are the name and...

17/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00914606

World wide web news retrieval system

System zum Wiederauffinden von Nachrichten auf dem World-Wide-Web

Systeme de recouvrement de nouvelles sur le World-Wide-Web

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Canon Information Systems, Inc., (1553870), 3188 Pullman Street, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, (US), (applicant designated states:

AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

INVENTOR:

Nehab, Smadar, c/o 3188 Pullman Street, Costa Mesa, California 92626, (US)

Wickramaratne, Manjula G., c/o 3188 Pullman Street, Costa Mesa, California 92626, (US)

Klark, Paul L., c/o 3188 Pullman Street, Costa Mesa, California 92626, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Beresford, Keith Denis Lewis et al (28273), BERESFORD & Co. 2-5 Warwick Court High Holborn, London WC1R 5DJ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 834822 A2 980408 (Basic)

EP 834822 A3 990428

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97307009 970910;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 726853 961004

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

ABSTRACT EP 834822 A2

A World Wide Web site data retrieval system includes an input device for inputting data and commands to access the World Wide Web, and a memory for storing a Web site data retrieval driver which includes a Web reader, stored Web site address information, stored Web site commands, and stored format information. The memory also stores process steps to connect to a Web site and to issue commands within the connected Web site, and a connection to the World Wide Web. The system includes a processor for launching the Web site data retrieval driver in response to a command to access the World Wide Web. The Web site retrieval driver, upon being launched, (1) launches the Web reader to connect to the World Wide Web via the connection, (2) retrieves the Web site address information and Web site commands, (3) instructs the Web reader to access the Web site based on the Web site address information and Web site commands, (4) downloads Web site data from the Web site based on the Web site commands, (5) stores the Web site data in a linear document, (6) repeats steps 1 through 5 until all addresses in the stored Web site address information have been accessed, and (7) formats the linear document into a personalized document based on the format information.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 220

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Assignee: 010418 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: CANON
KABUSHIKI KAISHA (542362) 30-2, Shimomaruko
3-chome Ohta-ku Tokyo 146-8501 JP

Application: 980408 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 990428 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 991110 A2 Date of request for examination: 19990913

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9815	2347
SPEC A	(English)	9815	10671
Total word count - document A			13018
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			13018

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION 1, to article C, and then back to homepage 22. This loop is removed when creating extracted data tree 27.

Second, the organization of extracted data tree 27 depends on how the Web sites are traversed, and not on the Web sites' actual layouts. Thus, article H 26 appears under index node #3 (under site #1), indicating that the news retrieval system accessed article H 26 from site #1 via cross-site link 25...

17/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00809847

Information processing system enabling access to different types of files and control method for the same

Informationsverarbeitungssystem zur Ermöglichen des Zugriffs auf verschiedene Typen von Dateien und Steuerungsverfahren

Systeme de traitement de l'information permettant l'accès a des fichiers de types differents et methode de commande

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Hitachi, Ltd., (204141), 6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
101, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)
HITACHI SOFTWARE ENGINEERING CO., LTD., (678782), 81, Onoecho 6-chome

Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi Kanagawa-Ken, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Ito, Hiromichi, I-305, Belle-Heim, 1393, Yabe-cho, Totsuka-ku,
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Arai, Masato, 504, Fujimi-ryo, 1545, Yoshia-cho, Totsuka-ku,
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Nakata, Yukio, 1864-10, Honmachida, Machida-shi, Tokyo, (JP)
Ito, Toshiya, 205, Hitachi-Zama-ryo, 3-5816-2, Iriya, Zama-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Mori, Mitsuru, 205, Midori-Heights, 1-13-7, Sakae-cho, Atsugi-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

von Hellfeld, Axel, Dr. Dipl.-Phys. et al (53042), Wuesthoff & Wuesthoff
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte Schweigerstrasse 2, 81541 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 752672 A1 970108 (Basic)
EP 752672 B1 011121

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96110855 960704;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95170019 950705

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 5313646 A; US 5437029 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

INTERN. CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER COMMUNICATION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CONFERENCE. TOWARDS A NEW WORLD IN COMPUTER COMMUNICATION, vol. 11, 1
January 1992, pages 63-68, XP000505449 BALDINI A ET AL: "MELOGRANUS:
THE DESIGN OF A LARGE SCALE DISTRIBUTED UNIX FILE SYSTEM"
COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY, vol. 31, no.
3, 1 March 1988, pages 288-298, XP000070991 GIFFORD D K ET AL: "THE
CEDAR FILE SYSTEM"
OPERATING SYSTEMS REVIEW (SIGOPS), vol. 23, no. 5, 1 January 1989, pages
45-57, XP000115487 SRINIVASAN V ET AL: "SPRITELY NFS: EXPERIMENTS WITH
CACHE-CONSISTENCY PROTOCOLS";

ABSTRACT EP 752672 A1

There is provided an information processing system in which files on
plural file servers having different file management manners can be
efficiently accessed by a single client program, a control method for the
information processing system, and a storage medium for storing programs
for performing the control. A gateway program 20 is provided on a first
server information processing device 120, and an agent program 30 which
is operated in conformity with the gateway program 20 is provided on a
second server information processing device 130, whereby a copy of the
directory structure of files on the second server information processing
device is created on the first server information processing device 120.
In addition, at the time when the copy is created, data in a file are not
copied, and the data copy is performed only when the file is opened by an
application program 8a of a client information processing device 110.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 154

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Grant: 011121 B1 Granted patent
Application: 970108 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Oppn None: 021113 B1 No opposition filed: 20020822
Examination: 970108 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
960718
Examination: 990922 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 19990805

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200147	2648
CLAIMS B	(German)	200147	2101
CLAIMS B	(French)	200147	3176

SPEC B (English) 200147 12562
Total word count - document A 0
Total word count - document B 20487
Total word count - documents A + B 20487

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION the first server file program, but also files which are managed by the second file server program.

Specifically, the directory synchronizing means periodically copies at least a part of the **directory structure** on the second server **information** processing device into the **directory structure** of the first server **information** processing device, and thus if a list of files on the first information processing device is displayed...

17/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00768684

STILL IMAGE SYSTEM

STANDBILDSYSTEM

SYSTEME D'IMAGES FIXES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Tokyo 141, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)

INVENTOR:

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KOYAMA, Noboru, Sony Corporation 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome,
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 730368 A1 960904 (Basic)
WO 9609716 960328

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95932209 950921; WO 95JP1912 950921

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 94226232 940921

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/21; H04N-001/387; G06F-017/30 ;
G11B-027/00

ABSTRACT EP 730368 A1

At a storage unit 5, at least intermediate resolution picture data for monitor display, high resolution picture data for print, and print control data for controlling print operation of the high resolution picture data are recorded onto an optical disc. At the time of print operation, a system controller 6 reproduces print control data recorded on the optical disc to control a picture processing block 3, and a printer unit 2, etc. so as to implement thereto, e.g., expansion processing and/or color processing of picture, etc. corresponding to the print control data to carry out print operation.

Thus, at the time of print operation, user can automatically carry out print out operation without designating print operation. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 141

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010905 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010724

Search Report: 20000329 A1 Date of drawing up and dispatch of
supplementary:search report 20000210

Withdrawal: 020814 Date of withdrawal of application: 20020618
Application: 960703 A International application (Art. 158(1))
Application: 960904 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 960904 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
960521

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	3741
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	48550
Total word count - document A			52291
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			52291

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...CLAIMS in claim 5,

wherein the recording medium comprises
a first area caused to be of the hierarchical **directory structure**
for recording the **first picture file**, the **second picture**
file, the control data file and the control data management file,
and a second area in which management...

...recording medium, management of recording state of the first area,

wherein the recording means is operative

to **designate** the control data file for recording the control
data on the basis of the control data management...26,

wherein the recording medium is composed of a first area
caused to be of the hierarchical **directory structure** for
recording the **first picture file**, the **second picture file**,
the control data file and the control data management file, and a
second area in which management...

...of recording state of the first area is recorded, and
wherein the recording means is operative

to **designate** the control data file for recording the control
data on the basis of the control data management...39,

wherein the recording medium is composed of
a first area caused to be of the hierarchical **directory structure**
for recording the **first picture file**, the **second picture file**
, the control data file and the control data management file, and a
second area in which management...

...of the first area is recorded, and

wherein, at the step (c),

a procedure is taken to **designate** the control data file for
recording the control data on the basis of the control data
management...

17/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00750322

VARIABLE LENGTH DATA SEQUENCE MATCHING METHOD AND APPARATUS
VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUM VERGLEICHEN VON DATENSEQUENZEN VARIABLER
LANGE

PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF D'INDEXATION D'UNE SEQUENCE DE DONNEES DE LONGUEUR
VARIABLE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
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DOERINGER, Willibald, Sihlwaldstrasse 4, CH-8135 Langnau am Albis, (CH)
DYKEMAN, Douglas, Kirchstrasse 3, CH-8953 Dietikon, (CH)
KARJOTH, Gunter, Sihlhaldenstrasse 1c, CH-8136 Gattikon, (CH)
NASSEHI, Mehdi, Aubrigstrasse 12, CH-8810 Horgen, (CH)
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 804769 A1 971105 (Basic)

EP 804769 B1 000202

WO 9600945 960111

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94924215 940630; WO 94EP2135 940630

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 94924215 940630; WO 94EP2135 940630

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 408188 A; EP 419889 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

SOFTWARE PRACTICE & EXPERIENCE., vol.21, no.10, October 1991, CHICHESTER
GB pages 1027 - 1040 J. DUNDAS III : 'Implementing Dynamic
Minimal-prefix Tries';

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Oppn None: 010117 B1 No opposition filed: 20001103

Grant: 20000202 B1 Granted patent

Application: 960417 A International application (Art. 158(1))

Application: 971105 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 971105 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
961216

Examination: 980107 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
971114

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS B	(English)	200005	1273
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CLAIMS B	(German)	200005	1298
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CLAIMS B	(French)	200005	1405
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SPEC B	(English)	200005	6901
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Total word count - document A	0
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Total word count - document B	10877
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Total word count - documents A + B	10877
------------------------------------	-------

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CLAIMS 1. Method for retrieving a prefix **match**, a postfix **match** or a complete **match**, preferably the longest prefix- or postfix **match**, or all prefix- or postfix **matches** of a search argument (input key) from entries stored in a database with a Patricia-trie-like **structure** having **nodes** (20), with each node containing **first link information** (21) leading to at least one previous node (parent pointer) and **second link information** (25, 26) leading to at least one following node (child pointer), and optionally at least one stored...

...in that said method comprises the steps of

- entering at a node of said database (root node);
- **determining** a search path from one node to another through said trie-like database by successively processing segments...

...only those parts of the entries which are necessary to identify the next (child) node, and said **second link information** (25, 26) until

said segments are consumed or a (leaf) node lacking said **second link information** (25, 26) is reached;
- comparing with said search argument an entry stored in the node at which said search path ended;

and if no at least partial **match** between the search argument and said entry is found in said current node,
- backtracking said search path by processing said **first link information** (21) of said current node;

and

- repeating the previous two steps until said at least partial **match** is found or said root node is reached.

2. Method in accordance with claim 1, wherein each...

...least one memory unit (6) for storing said entries in nodes (20) of a Patricia-trie-like **structure**, said **nodes** containing **first link information** (21) leading to at least one previous node (parent pointer) and **second link information** (25, 26) leading to at least one following node (child pointer) and optionally a stored key (entry)...

...node, and

- a search engine (5) for addressing and/or receiving entries stored in said memory, for **determining** a search path through said nodes depending on the output of said fetch unit (4), and for...stored in the node at which said search path ends and if no prefix-, postfix-, or complete **match** between said search argument and said entry is found in said node, processing said **first link information** (21) of said node and repeating the previous two steps until said at least partial **match** is found or a root node is reached.

11. The apparatus in accordance with claim 10, further...

...by

- using said new entry as search argument,
- terminating the search when a (leaf) node lacking said **second link information** is reached,
- **determining** a maximum number of **matching** bits between an entry at the leaf node at which the previous step ended,
- again entering the database, and interrupting the path at a node beyond which no longer **match** is possible by comparing said maximum number with an index stored at each node of the **data base**,
- identifying said node as insertion node,
- comparing said new entry with an entry stored in the insertion...

...on the result of the previous comparing step

and for deleting a stored entry and restoring the **tree**-like **structure** by

- using said stored entry as search argument,
- deleting the stored entry, and
- deleting the remaining node if a remaining stored entry or remaining **second link information** can be transferred to a previous (parent) node and deleting said previous node if the entry stored...

17/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00933152 **Image available**

EXTENDED WEB ENABLED MULTI-FEATURED BUSINESS TO BUSINESS COMPUTER SYSTEM
FOR RENTAL VEHICLE SERVICES

SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE ETENDU ENTRE ENTREPRISES, A FONCTIONS MULTIPLES,
FONCTIONNANT SUR LE WEB, POUR DES SERVICES DE LOCATION DE VEHICULES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE CRAWFORD GROUP INC, 600 Corporate Park Drive, St. Louis, MO 63105, US

, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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DE VALLANCE Kimberly Ann, 2037 Silent Spring Drive, Maryland Heights, MO
63043, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
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(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
TINGLE William T, 17368 Hilltop Ridge Drive, Eureka, MO 63025, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
KLOPFENSTEIN Anita K, 433 Schwarz Road, O'Fallon, IL 62269, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200267175 A2 20020829 (WO 0267175)
Application: WO 2001US51437 20011019 (PCT/WO US0151437)
Priority Application: US 2000694050 20001020

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 2000694050 20001020 (CIP)

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 243912

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020829 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.

Declaration 20021114 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20021114 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without
abstract; title not checked by the International
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Total Due

Output 11,2 numeric Payment Total Amount

Output I alpha Underaged Drivers Allowed (Y/N) indication

@g

Output I alpha Insurance pays underage driver indication

5Lg

Output I alpha Trading Partner has capability to receive
electronic Billing indication flag
@Files: (CRUD)
ARMSPR1 (-R--)
ARMSPR6 (-@R--)
@Improvement Opportunity.

This program and AM202OV1 could be combined into...

...files are further normalized

:)cess
hierarchical numeric ID: 1 1 3.37
led name: RAS013A
ne: PGM **Determine** Nearest Enterprise Location by Phone or Postal Code
(RAS013A) ment: @Purpose: To locate 1 to 9 offices in a **specific** area
based on the Lephone, number or postal:code provided and return the
results and ...Droffl10
@Files (CRUD)
DROFF
ocess
erarchical numeric ID: 1 1 3.38
ded name: NUS018A
me: PGM **verify** Branch is open (NUS018A)
ament: @Purpose: To send a GPBR and have the open/closed status returned
...

...and Return Code are the only return fields.

The program checks the Nat Res Policy Files to **determine** if the request
branch is open or closed.

Closing Time Allowance is available but not currently used...

...the appropriate data from

CREF, AMAUTD, AMRPRDI AMADJDj AMRNTDF AMSURD, AMIEBT to the ARMS Online
Reporting :ail **File** AM095P.

-If there is not an existing record in AM095POO@one-will be created,
otherwise the existing...85 of 246 8/11/00
ARMS Process Report
This program endlessly receives the ICNBI keyed input **data** queue
entFi@e
om the input data queue (DQAM61V1) that program AM0061V1 generated as
input to th...

17/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00927573 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RESOURCE PROVISIONING
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT DE RESSOURCES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

YEH Frank Jr, 1302 Ken [redacted]h, Tustin, CA 92780, US, US (R [redacted]dence), US
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(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BARRETTE Anne Katherine, 11891 Reagan Street, Los Alamitos, CA 90720, US,
US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

RITTMASER Ted R (agent), Foley & Lardner, 35th Floor, 2029 Century Park
East, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3021, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200261653 A2 20020808 (WO 0261653)
Application: WO 2002US2411 20020128 (PCT/WO US0202411)
Priority Application: US 2001774265 20010129; US 2001772486 20010129; US
2001267853 20010209; US 2001269242 20010215; US 2001269217 20010215; US
2001269296 20010215; US 2001272108 20010228; US 2001272109 20010228; US
2001800098 20010306

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 44150

English Abstract

A system and method for provisioning users with resources is disclosed. The method includes the steps of establishing a set of attributes, organizational information, and user roles and defining a plurality of resource provisioning policies based on selected attributes, organizational information, and user roles. The method also includes the steps of receiving attribute information and user role information for a particular user or resource, determining which resource provisioning policies are applicable to the user based on the received user role information, organizational information, and attribute information, seeking additional information or authorizations, if necessary, from third parties in accordance with the applicable resource provisioning policies, and provisioning the user with the resources specified by the applicable resource provisioning policies. Resources may be provisioned from a central location via a third party resource provisioning management (RPM) service provider. The resources to be include "hard" resources such as, for example, telephones, computers, desks, and the like as well as "soft" resources such as, for example, e-mail and voice mail accounts, the Internet, and the like. In addition, users may be provisioned with "hard". In addition, a user may be provisioned with resource bundles. Also included is a system and method for generating a toolkit for enabling the efficient development of agents for accessing managed resources from an RPM system.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede d'approvisionnement d'utilisateurs avec des ressources. Ce procede consiste a etablir un ensemble de proprietes, d'informations d'organisation, et de roles d'utilisateur et a definir plusieurs politiques d'approvisionnement de ressources fondees sur des proprietes selectionnees, des informations d'organisation, et des roles d'utilisateur. Le procede consiste aussi a recevoir des informations de propriete et des informations de role d'utilisateur pour un utilisateur ou une ressource particuliere, a

determiner quelles sont les politiques d'approvisionnement de ressources applicables a l'utilisateur fondees sur les informations de role d'utilisateur, les informations d'organisation et les informations de propriete recues, a rechercher des informations ou des autorisations supplementaires, si necessaire, provenant de tiers en accord avec les politiques d'approvisionnement de ressources applicables, et a approvisionner l'utilisateur avec des ressources specifiques au moyen des politiques d'approvisionnement de ressources applicables. Selon l'invention, les ressources sont approvisionnees a partir d'un emplacement central via un fournisseur de services de gestion d'approvisionnement de ressources (RPM) tiers. Ces ressources a approvisionner comprennent des ressources <= materielles >= telles que, par exemple, des telephones, des ordinateurs, des bureaux, et analogue ainsi que des ressources <= logicielles >= telles que, par exemple, des comptes de messagerie electronique et vocale, Internet, et analogue. En outre, les utilisateurs sont approvisionnes en ressources <= materielles >= ou en faisceaux de ressources. L'invention concerne egalement un systeme et un procede de production d'une boite a outils permettant le developpement efficace d'agents en vue d'acceder a des ressources gerees a partir d'un systeme RPM.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

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Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... retrieved by the third party RPM service provider. At step 832, the third party RPM service provider **determines** which

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changes in resource access rights are needed **based** on the user **information changes** received. This may be done independently of the company sending **changes** in user **information**. At step 833, the third party RPM service provider obtains any approvals necessary for provisioning changes prior...

...for

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example, the Intemet. The trusted third party RPM service provider would then establish the appropriate **relationship** with the charge card company such that the trusted third party RPM service provider would have the...

...companies and provision employees of both companies with charge cards for such accounts through agents. Once the **relationships** between the companies and the trusted third party RPM service provider, the companies and the charge card...

...of its provisioning requirement and supply the trusted third party RPM service provider with the necessary employee **information**. The trusted **third** party RPM service provider can then establish the account with the charge card company and instruct the...lists. Suppose also that the first vendor detennines it has a need for various consumer lists and **decides** it would like to obtain the database **information** controlled by the **second** vendor. Finally, suppose that the second vendor **determines** it would like to implement an email system for its employees. Then, upon notification by each company...

...Because both vendors are members of the resource exchange, most, if 1 5 not all, of the **information** required by the **third** party RPM service provider for crossprovisioning of the resources for each vendor will already be available to...

...embodiment, a user can also be deprovisioned very quickly. For example, assume a vice-president in the **organization** is terminated or **leaves**

the organization . Although her paychecks may stop immediately, her charge account could typically

17/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00923848 **Image available**

**EFFICIENT SEARCHING TECHNIQUES
TECHNIQUES DE RECHERCHE EFFICACES**

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
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(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 21501

English Abstract

The present invention describes techniques for performing searches in an efficient manner while minimizing the memory resources required to perform the searches. According to the techniques of the present invention, the number of comparisons needed to determine if a query element is included in a set of elements (208) is proportional to the length of the query element and independent of the number of elements in the set of elements (210).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des techniques permettant d'effectuer des recherches de maniere efficace, tout en minimisant les ressources de memoire requises pour les recherches. D'apres les techniques de l'invention, le nombre de comparaisons necessaires pour determiner si un element de requete fait partie d'un ensemble d'elements, est proportionnel a la longueur de l'element de requete et est independant du nombre d'elements faisant partie de l'ensemble d'elements.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
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Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... second position of the elements. The data structure built according to the first technique thus facilitates prefix **matching**. [841] The first search technique also facilitates the operations of inserting elements in the tree data structure...

...above) is to be now deleted from set S. In order to delete the element from the **tree data structure**, **starting** with the root node of the tree, array pointers Array[c1], Array[2], Array[c3], . . ., Array[cq]...

...JR1). Further, the insert and delete operations can be performed in parallel. [881] Accordingly, using a data **structure** such as the **tree data structure** described above, the "Search", "Insert", and "Delete" operations can be performed in a time proportional to the...

...of structures corresponding to the multiple copies of the element. The memory used by the above data **structure** is $O(D)$ **nodes** where D is the total number of characters in all the elements of set S, i.e. . .

...can be further reduced using techniques described below. [901] In order to reduce the memory requirement, a **tree data structure** may be used wherein the array of pointers Array[1] for each node of the tree is replaced...with the first search technique described above, the second search technique described below can be used to **determine** if a search query element k from an arbitrary domain Σ , (i.e., $k \in \Sigma$) is...

...above, processing for the second search technique comprises two phases as shown in Fig. 2. During the **first** phase, a **data structure** or other like memory structure is generated to facilitate the search operation that is performed in the **second** phase. The **data structure** generated during the first phase is based upon elements included in the data set to be searched (i.e., the **data structure** is built **based** on the elements in set S). According to an embodiment of the present invention implementing the second...

...in the memory subsystem of computer system 100 or in some memory accessible to computer system 100. **Based** upon the **information** received in step 202, computer system 100 may then build a data structure (or

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any...

...memory storage structure) to facilitate searching which is performed in the second phase (step 204). [971] Various **different** kinds of data structures may be used to facilitate the searching operation. Although a **specific** data structure has been described below, the scope of the second search technique is not restricted to...

...data structure storing information related to the elements of set S has been built according to the **first** phase, the **data structure** is then used to facilitate searches, using the second search technique, which are performed in the...

...the present, invention, during the second phase, computer system 100 may then receive a search request to **determine** if a search query element "k" is included in set S (step 206). The search query might...

...system 100 via network interface 106), and/or from other systems or processes. [991] According to the **second** search technique, the **data structure** generated in step 204 is then used to **determine** if element k

identified in the search request received in step 206 is included in set S (step 208). Computer system 100 may then output a signal indicating whether or not element k was found in set S (step 210). Computer system 1...

...7 depicts a data structure 700 which may be built (in step 204 of Fig. 2) to facilitate search operations according to an embodiment of the present invention applying the **second** search technique. Data structure 700 depicted in Fig. 7 is merely illustrative of an embodiment incorporating the present invention and...refer to they'' slot (i.e., the slot corresponding to y'' character of domain Y.) in the ? node of data structure 700. [106]
In order to build the data structure, all the bit-arrays for all the slots for all the nodes in data structure 700 are initialized to null (or zero) values. In...

...set to 26, and so on. [111]
A check is then made to determine if the value stored by variable i is equal to the value of q (step 816). This is done to **determine** if the end of the element (i.e., the last character in the element) accessed in step 806 has been reached. If it is **determined** in step 816 that i is equal to q (i.e., the end of the element has...with step 806 wherein the next unprocessed element of set S is accessed. However, if it is **determined** that all the elements in set S have been processed, then the process depicted in Fig. 8 comes to an end. [112] If it is **determined** in step 816 that i is not equal to q (i.e., the end of the element...

...continues with step 816 as described above.
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[113]
The data structure built according to the flowchart depicted in Fig. 8 can then be used to facilitate searching by applying the **second** search technique. The **data** structure may be stored in a storage subsystem from where it can be accessed during the searching...

...in domain E is 255 (e.g., if the domain Z corresponds to strings in a computer-based file system), and the size of the character set is 91, then the memory needed for the...

...server, and the like) for efficient processing of search requests. [115]
Fig. 9 depicts a data structure 900 built according to the teachings of the second search technique for a **specific** set S containing elements belonging to a domain E according to an embodiment of the present invention...

...table, linked list, or other memory structure pointed to by element pointer 902. [117]
The data structure built according to the flowchart depicted in Fig. 8 may then be used to **determine** if a particular query element k is a member of set S, where k = cc2 ... cq for...

...a member of set S. If all of the above bits are set, then 10 it **indicates** that query element k may be included in set S. The element pointer of slot DS[q][Slot corresponding to cq] is then used to **determine** if it points to element k or information relevant to element k. If the element pointer points...

...same last character as query element k), the table or linked list can then be searched to **determine** if element k is a member of set S.
[118]
Fig. 10 is a high-level simplified flowchart 1000 of a method of determining if set S contains a...in the art would recognize variations, modifications, and alternatives. [119]
As shown in Fig. 10, processing may be initiated when computer system 100 receives a search request to **determine** if set S contains a search query element k (step 1002). As previously described, the search request...

...is set to null (step 1016). If Array[m+1] of the slot stores a null (or zero) value, it **indicates** that set S does not contain query element k. A signal may be output to the source of the search request **indicating** that set S does not contain query element k (step 1018). Other

appropriate actions may also...

...see if variable i is equal to one (step 1020). If i is equal to one, it **indicates** that all the characters of query element k have been processed. The element pointer of slot DS...

...more than one element, then in step 1022, the list or table of elements is searched to **determine** if query element k is included in the list or table. If the element pointer of slot...

...not include element k, then a signal may be output to the source of the search request **indicating** that set S does not contain query element k according to step 10 1 8. Other appropriate...

...that includes element k, then a signal may be output to the source of the search request **indicating** that set S contains query element k (step 1024). Other appropriate actions may also be performed in step 1024.

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[1241 Referring back to step 1020, if it is **determined** that variable i is not equal to one (i.e., all the characters in query element k...

...variable c2 in the character set for domain Z (step 1030). A check is then made to **determine** if bit Array[plj] of slot DS[i][p2j] is set to null (step 1032). If Array[pl] of the slot stores a null (or zero) value, it **indicates** that set S does not contain query element k, and a signal may be output to the source of the search request **indicating** that set S does not contain query element k according to step 10 1 8. Other I...

...then those multiple elements map to the same element pointer of a particular slot of a particular **node** of the data **structure** built according to the teachings of the second search technique. In this case, the element pointer may...

...maps to the element pointer, then the vector pointed to by the element pointer is searched to **determine** if query ...is a member of set S. In this scenario, the data structure depicted in Fig. 7 behaves **similar** to a hash mechanism in that it efficiently reduces that possible set of elements to be searched...

...for the evaluation of a hash function. [1261 According to the teachings of the present invention, several **different** techniques may be used to maintain the vector. According to one embodiment, the vector may be maintained as a sorted list so that a binary search can be employed to search the vector to **determine** if query element k is included in the vector. According to another embodiment, the vector may be...

...the second search technique described above is optimized with respect to the number of comparisons required to **determine** if a particular search query element is in a particular **data** set. The **second** search technique is highly optimized for in-memory searches. The number of comparisons is not dependent on...

...a member of set S), then only a few bit comparisons (of array pointers) are needed to **determine** that the element is not in set S. This is in contrast to conventional search techniques that...

...search techniques which require that a hash of the entire query element be computed to **determine** the hash bucket, the present invention does not require any hash to be computed as only the...

...is a member of set S. [1291 As described above, two search techniques have been described for **determining** if a query element k is included in set S. The scope of the present invention, as...

00857190 **Image available**

**A NETWORK DEVICE FOR SUPPORTING MULTIPLE UPPER LAYER NETWORK PROTOCOLS OVER
A SINGLE NETWORK CONNECTION**

**DISPOSITIF DE RESEAU COMPATIBLE AVEC PLUSIEURS PROTOCOLES DE RESEAU A
COUCHE SUPERIEURE VIA UNE SEULE CONNEXION RESEAU**

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2000574440 20000520; US 2000588398 20000606; US 2000591193 20000609; US
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2000637800 20000811; US 2000653700 20000831; US 2000656123 20000906; US
2000663947 20000918; US 2000669364 20000926; US 2000687191 20001012; US
2000703856 20001101; US 2000711054 20001109; US 2000718224 20001121; US
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CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
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Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 210510

English Abstract

The present invention provides a network device with at least one physical interface or port (44,68) that is capable of transferring network packets including data organized into one or more upper layer network protocols. Network packets are received by the port (44,68) and a port subsystem in accordance with a physical layer network protocol and transferred to forwarding subsystems within the network device in accordance with the upper layer protocols into which the network packets data has been organized. Network packets including data organized in accordance with ATM are then transferred to one or more ATM forwarding subsystems, network packets including data organized in accordance with

MPLS are transferred to one or more MPLS forwarding subsystems, and network packets including data organized in accordance with IP are transferred to one or more IP forwarding subsystems.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un dispositif de reseau comportant au moins une interface ou port physique pouvant transférer des paquets de reseau contenant des donnees organisees en un ou plusieurs protocoles reseau a couche superieure (par exemple, ATM, MPLS, IP, Frame Relay, Voice, Circuit Emulation). Ledit port peut etre connecte a une annexe de reseau afin de permettre que le dispositif de reseau puisse transférer des paquets de reseau avec d'autres dispositifs de reseau. Des paquets de reseau sont recus par le port et un sous-systeme de port conforme a un protocole de reseau a couche physique, puis transférés vers des sous-systemes de reexpedition a l'interieur du dispositif de reseau conformes aux protocoles a couche superieure dans lesquels les donnees de paquets de reseau ont ete organisees. Par exemple, les donnees organisees conformement a ATM via SONET, MPLS via SONET et IP via SONET peuvent etre transférées via une annexe de reseau vers un port du dispositif de reseau. Les paquets de reseau contenant des donnees organisees conformement a ATM sont ensuite transférés vers un ou plusieurs sous-systemes de reexpedition ATM et les paquets de reseau contenant des donnees organisees conformement a IP sont transférés sur un ou plusieurs sous-systemes de reexpedition IP. Pour une efficacite accrue, ce dispositif de reseau permet a l'administrateur de reseau de n'ajouter que le nombre et les types de sous-systemes de reexpedition necessaires pour repondre au service de reseau souscrit pour chaque protocole de reseau a couche. Par ailleurs, ce dispositif de reseau peut necessiter moins d'interfaces physiques que les dispositifs de reseau anterieurs.

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International Patent Class: G06F-017/30 ...

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... signal;
synchronizing the second local switch fabric timing subsystem with the second
reference signal; and
transferring network **data** between the central switch fabric subsystem
and the distributed switch fabric subsystem in accordance with the second
...
...the first central switch fabric subsystem to a second central switch
fabric subsystem; and
- 348 transferring network **data** between the **second** central switch
fabric subsystem and the distributed switch fabric subsystem in
accordance with the second reference signal...
...timing subsystem coupled with a second
distributed switch fabric subsystem to the reference signal; and
transferring network **data** between the central switch fabric subsystem
and the first and second. distributed switch fabric subsystems in
accordance...of the second timing reference signals and flirther
comprising:
a second local timing subsystem connected to a **different** one of the
first timing reference signals and connected to a **different** one of the
second timing reference signals
and comprising:

17/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00835793 **Image available**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTOMATING BUSINESS PROCESSES AND PERFORMING DATA
INTERCHANGE OPERATIONS IN A DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'AUTOMATISATION DE PROCESSUS D'ENTREPRISES ET DE
REALISATION D'OPERATIONS D'ECHANGE DE DONNEES DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT
INFORMATIQUE DISTRIBUE**

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KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23262

English Abstract

French Abstract

Un systeme et un procede permettent de fournir un service base sur la communication destine a automatiser des processus d'entreprises ou des flux de travail. Une serie d'informations est stockee, elle definit une sequence de taches permettant de realiser un flux de travail. Suite a la realisation d'une tache, un message a l'arrivee associe a la tache est achemine vers une file d'attente de messages a l'arrivee. Un moteur de flux de travail surveille en continu la file d'attente d'arrivee des messages. Une fois que le moteur du flux de travail recoit le message a l'arrivee, le moteur du flux de travail lit le message et lance au moins une activite de realisation d'au moins une tache associee au message a l'arrivee. Le message et le procede comprennent aussi un outil de creation et d'execution d'operations d'echange de donnees. Ces operations sont des operations par le biais desquelles un objet source situe a un emplacement d'objets sources est transforme en un objet cible ou applique a celui-ci et sauvegarde a des emplacements d'objets cibles.

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Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... business processes service;

FIGURE 34 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for defining and **editing data** interchange operations in an automated business processes service; FIGURE 35 is an illustrative screen display showing a ...

...defining

and editing projects;

FIGURE 36 is an illustrative screen display showing a window for defining and **editing a data** interchange operation;

FIGURE 37 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for defining and editing source objects...

...defining

and editing target objects;

FIGURE 41 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for defining and **editing**

schedules for performing **data** interchange operations;

FIGURE 42 is an illustrative screen display showing a window for defining and **editing** schedules for performing **data** interchange operations;

FIGURE 43 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for defining aspects of a data...

...business processes service system;

FIGURE 57 is a flow diagram illustrating a process utilized by an operation

resolver for executing data interchange operations;

FIGURE 57A is a flow diagram illustrating a routine for performing a...

...is a commonly used wide area network that comprises many networks linked together to form a

global **data link**. The Internet, wide and local area networks, and TCP/IP

communication mediums are well understood by those...or more purchase requisition workflows. The set of information for the purchase request task I 1 0 **indicates** that in the process database 56 the purchase request task 1 10 has post-role actions assigned...

...example, the workflow engine 52 obtains the pre-defined rules for the manager approval task 114 and **determines** whether the requisition was either approved or rejected. Depending on the **determination**, an approve task 112 is initiated or a rejected task II 8 is initiated.

Modeling Tool

The as **file**, **edit**, and help, along with additional menubar items "modeler", "view", and "window".

The programming necessary for implementing the...

...the business logic for the named task. In addition, the general task window 250 includes a task **data edit** box 266 and a data elements available window 268. The text entered in the task **data edit** box 266 may be written using a task scripting language. In one embodiment, the scripting language requires...

...69431 PCT/USOI/08611 administrator 66, in the data elements available window 268 to aid in the **specification** of the location for the data

elements 272 of the named task. For example, the workflow administrator
...

...data elements available window 268 and drag and drop the
PR:ItemCost(integer) item to the task data edit box 266 after the
"ItemCost=" entry. The modeling tool 60 then executes instructions that
formats the location...

...the business workflow, the separator 276 signals the WO 01/69431
PCT/USOI/08611 "TASK:MAEscl.newEmail" indicates to the workflow engine
52 that the task named MAEscl has a data element newEmail that has...

...as a "I" as the first character. These global variables are defined by
the workflow administrator 66 similar to the definitions for task data
elements 272. After the necessary pre-role actions of the named...

...role string edit box 302 of FIGURE 6. The workflow data element may then
be changed by different tasks depending on the assigned role in a
particular situation (see FIGURE 5A). The data elements 272...the named
task. If the do not use button 326 is selected, the number of minutes is
determined by a fixed value assigned during the definitions for the
general task window 250 of FIGURE 5A...

...element 272 for the number of minutes is used by the workflow engine 52
during processing to determine whether a linked task has completed in
the specified time, if not, the workflow engine 52 initiates...

...displayed in retrieved data element window 350. The present invention
uses a built-in object browser to detect and use registered COM objects
and to determine the workflow data elements in the specified document.
FIGURE 20 illustrates an illustrative display of the built...

...list data elements available window 364. The action list data elements
available window 364 provides a hierarchical tree structure of the
available data elements of the named task (shown generally at 290). The
data element "\$count" is shown as a branch from a route process entitled
"Process-Data". This indicates that \$count is a global data

element that is available to all the tasks of the named process. The
present
embodiment includes a "ResolvedRole" data element for each task. The
"ResolvedRole" data element contains the e-mail address of the
responsible WO 01/69431 PCT/USOI/08611 embodiment, the process database
56 is Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC) compliant. The
information in the process database 56 includes task names, activities
for each task, data elements, routing information and...

...number is stored in the process database 56 for later retrieval by the
workflow engine 52 when determining the next action or task to be
performed in the workflow process.
According to an embodiment of...

17/5,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00816806 **Image available**

CATEGORISATION OF DATA ENTITIES

CATEGORISATION D'ENTITES DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MONDOSOFT A S, Sotorvet 5, DK-1371 Copenhagen K, DK, DK (Residence), DK
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

PLOUGMANN VINGTOFT & PARTNERS A S (agent), Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200150338 A1 20010712 (WO 0150338)

Application: WO 2000DK726 20001222 (PCT/WO DK0000726)

Priority Application: DK 991890 19991230; US 2000176906 20000120

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK
(utility model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA
MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model)
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8178

English Abstract

The present invention relates to a method of categorising items being data entities and relates in particular to categorisation of data entities being web pages of a web site. A method for categorising data entities stored in a computer system is provided, which method performs categorisation in such a manner that an item and a category are linked if a determined quantification of a relation between said entity and said category fulfils a predefined criterion. The method utilises a list of categories on which the categorisation is to be based, at least one categorisation function for determining quantification for at least one relation between the category and an entity and item data to be used for executing the categorisation function(s).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede de categorisation d'articles correspondant a des entites de donnees et la categorisation d'entites de donnees correspondant a des pages Web d'un site Web. Un procede de categorisation d'entites de donnees memorisees dans un systeme informatique est decrit. Il consiste a assurer la categorisation, de maniere qu'un article et une categorie soient lies si une quantification determinee d'une relation entre ladite entite et ladite categorie remplit des criteres predefinis. Dans ledit procede, une liste de categories sur laquelle la categorisation doit etre basee est utilisee, au moins une fonction de categorisation pour la determination de la quantification pour au moins une relation entre la categorie et une entite et des donnees d'articles a utiliser pour l'execution de la ou des fonctions de categorisation.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010712 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010712 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010816 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... of the search is/are represented in the information. If the search string is represented in the **information** , then a **link** to the web page will be presented. Based on the number of repetition of words in the...

the place of the "", by other wild-cards system...by functions:

a) 1,/dir1/dr*/egon.*

b) 2,/dir1/dr*/test.*

c) 2,/dir14/test.*

indicating that the function a) is assigned to category 1 and b), c) are assigned to category

2...

17/5,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00806392

TECHNOLOGY SHARING DURING ASSET MANAGEMENT AND ASSET TRACKING IN A NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT AND METHOD THEREOF

PARTAGE TECHNOLOGIQUE LORS DE LA GESTION ET DU SUIVI DU PARC INFORMATIQUE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DU TYPE CHAINE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RESEAUTE, ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139086 A2 20010531 (WO 0139086)

Application: WO 2000US32310 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032310)

Priority Application: US 99444653 19991122; US 99447623 19991122

Designated States: AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 156214

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010927 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Declaration 20020613 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20020613 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without
abstract; title not checked by the International
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... switch is the New York City, New York switch 1210.

Each. of the switches, 1206-1210, is **connected** to two (2) or more Data Access Points (DAP) 1212-1216, for instance a primary DAP 1212...

...each switch 1206-1210 that processed the call completes the associated call record. The switches 1206-1210 **combine** multiple call records into a billing block.

When a switch 1206-121 0 fills the billing block...

17/5,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00806383

COLLABORATIVE CAPACITY PLANNING AND REVERSE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT DURING DEMAND AND SUPPLY PLANNING IN A NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT AND METHOD THEREOF

PLANIFICATION EN COLLABORATION DES CAPACITES ET GESTION ANTICIPEE DES STOCKS LORS DE LA PLANIFICATION DE L'OFFRE ET DE LA DEMANDE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE CHAINE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT FONDEE SUR LE RESEAU ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139029 A2 20010531 (WO 0139029)

Application: WO 2000US32309 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032309)

Priority Application: US 99444655 19991122; US 99444886 19991122

Designated States: AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

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Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 157840

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Declaration 20030103 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20030103 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without

Abstract; title not checked by the International
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... is busy. If the original destination is busy, the switch overflows the
telephone call 3602 to a new destination.

In this case, the switch must record the originally attempted
destination, the final destination of the...to the UTC, that is, the
offset due to time zones and, if appropriate, daylight savings time
changes. There are three factors to consider when evaluating time
change relative to UTC. First, there are time zones on both sides...
instead, whenever the sender has a block of data to be sent, it is stored
at the first switching office and retransmitted to the next switching
point after error inspection. Message switching places no limit...

17/5,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00806382

METHOD FOR AFFORDING A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE BETWEEN A PLURALITY OF
MANUFACTURERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT VIA A
MARKET SPACE INTERFACE

PROCEDE DE MISE A DISPOSITION D'UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHÉ ENTRE UNE
PLURALITE DE FABRICANTS ET DES FOURNISSEURS DE SERVICES ET GESTION
D'UNE INSTALLATION VIA UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHÉ

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139028 A2 20010531 (WO 0139028)
Application: WO 2000US32308 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032308)
Priority Application: US 99444773 19991122; US 99444798 19991122

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

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Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 170977

English Abstract

French Abstract

On décrit un système, un procédé et un article manufacturé qui
constituent une structure de chaîne d'approvisionnement fondée sur le
réseau. L'installation d'un service est gérée au moyen d'un réseau. La

demande et l'approvisionnement des offres de fabricant sont planifiées au moyen du réseau et les commandes relatives aux offres du fabricant sont également gérées au moyen du réseau. Le réseau est également utilisé pour gérer les actifs sur le réseau, y compris pour effectuer la maintenance et le service pour les actifs de réseau au moyen du réseau.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Declaration 20020725 Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication 20020725 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... processing center in which information on services offered is stored. Self-service information sales terminals are remotely **linked** on-line to the central data processing center and are programmed to gather information from prospective customers...

...of documents to the customer when orders are completed.

The central data processing center is also remotely **linked** to institutions, such as insurance companies, serviced by the system to keep the institution updated on completed...that they cannot be easily updated.

QUOTE OF PFJCE AND AVAILABILITY

Displays list price
Displays promotional pricing **based** on product
Displays promotional pricing based on user
Displays user specific pricing
Handles multiple currency
Provides general...

...purchase are displayed, as discussed above.

One example would be selecting at least one item for purchase **based** on the profile of the user in operation 6304 and displaying those items before other items in...

...more detail below.

The virtual shopping environment may be tailored by generating prices associated with the items **based** on the profile of the user. As an option, some or all of the prices may be promotional prices. The promotional prices may be offered **based** on the particular product or on the profile of the user. Further, available credit and the terms...twice per day. Such frequency is prohibitive, and thus, a merchant cannot respond daily to market price **changes** involving hundreds to thousands of products. Moreover, keeping track of the valid period for "sale" prices adds...nation at different times or places of handling, depending on the evolution of its content control

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information (and/or on differing, applicable WAF installation content control information). The evolution of control information can occur...

00805437 **Image available**

APPARATUSES, METHODS, AND PROGRAMMING FOR AUTOMATICALLY LAYING OUT DOCUMENTS

APPAREILS, PROCEDES ET PROGRAMMATION DESTINES A LA MISE EN PAGE AUTOMATIQUE DE DOCUMENTS

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139019 A2 20010531 (WO 0139019)

Application: WO 2000US32195 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032195)

Priority Application: US 99449688 19991124

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 54381

English Abstract

A computerized system lays out document templates represented as a tree of text and shape elements, including variable elements. The user can define a shape element to have a maximize or minimize property in one or more dimensions. The layout makes the minimized dimensions of a shape as small as its contents will allow; and makes the maximized dimensions expand as much as available space allows. Such maximization or minimization can be performed within a horizontal or vertical sequence box. Variable values mapped into variable shape elements can include sub-trees of text and/or shape elements, including shape elements which have the maximize or minimize property, and elements which are themselves variable elements. An anchor point can be fixed at a selected point on a shape, causing the anchor point to remain fixed as the rest of the shape expands or contract. Variable Image elements can maintain the aspect ratios of images mapped into them as those images are scaled. The layout of variable element into which no variable values have been mapped can be suppressed. Both content and attribute values can be mapped into a variable element. Multiple content-mapping rule sets can be used with a given template, and multiple templates can be used with a given content-mapping rule set. The content mapping rules can include data-base queries that vary in response to variable data. Text or shape elements can be defined, respectively, by reference to text models, which defined

text attributes, and geometric models, which define shape attributes.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme informatise de mise en page de modeles de documents representes sous forme d'une arborescence a elements de texte et de forme, y compris a elements variables. L'utilisateur peut definir un element forme afin d'avoir une propriete maximisee dans une ou plusieurs dimensions. La mise en page permet de minimiser les dimensions d'une forme jusqu'aux dimensions de son contenu et de maximiser des dimensions autant que l'espace disponible le permet. Une telle maximisation ou minimisation peut etre realisee a l'interieur d'un pave sequence vertical ou horizontal. Des valeurs variables mappees sur des elements de forme variable peuvent comprendre des sous-arborescences de texte et/ou d'elements de forme, y compris des elements de forme possedant la propriete de maximisation ou de minimisation, et des elements qui sont eux-memes des elements variables. Il est possible de fixer un point d'ancrage sur un point choisi d'une forme, ce qui laisse le point d'ancrage fixe alors que le reste de la forme se dilate ou se contracte. Des elements d'image variable peuvent maintenir les rapports d'aspect des images qui y sont mappees lorsque ces images sont redimensionnees. Il est possible de supprimer la mise en page d'element variable dans lequel aucune valeur variable n'a ete mappee. Les valeurs, a la fois, d'attribut et de contenu peuvent etre mappees dans un element variable. On peut utiliser, dans un modele donne, un ensemble de regles de mappage de contenu, et des modeles multiples peuvent etre utilises dans un ensemble de regles de mappage de contenu donne. Les regles de mappage de contenu peuvent comprendre des requetes de base de donnees qui varient en reponse a des donnees variables. On peut definir, respectivement, des elements de texte ou de forme, en reference a des modeles de texte qui definissent des attributs de texte, et a des modeles geometriques qui definissent des attributs de forme.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

```
... results of query~1518
  -if result is a file, returning name of file as variable name's matching

value~1520
  -if result is null, returning null value as variable name's matching
value~1 522
FIGn 88
-mapVariableValuesIntoVariableElements (template, variableValueTree)~1524
-add each element in template which has a...printer, to file, or over net
to
client computer~1 578
FIG* 92
-updateScreenoob, page, pageLocation)~1580
- determine which elements of current page have to be laid out to
generate updated screen, given current locationof...

...1 592 ists@1 594
  -treat shape for all layout calculations as if it did not ex
  - indicate that there is to be no graphic rendering of shape~1 596
  -else~1 598
  -if shape...

...minimize height attribute~1 702
  -place laid-out child shape at a position relative to container shape
determined by child's anchor and position attributes@1704
  -if container shape is width minimized@1 706
```

-call...minimize height attribute~1 722
-place laid-out child shape at a position relative to container shape
determined by child's anchor and position attributes-1724
FIGn 98A
-if container shape is height minimized@1726...

17/5,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00803948 **Image available**

**METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR ENABLING BRAND-IMAGE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VENDORS
AND CONSUMERS**

**PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT DE COMMUNIQUER UNE IMAGE DE MARQUE ENTRE DES
VENDEURS ET DES CONSOMMATEURS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

PERKOWSKI Thomas J (agent), Thomas J. Perkowski, P.C., Soundview Plaza,
1266 East Main Street, Stamford, CT 06902, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200137540 A2-A3 20010525 (WO 0137540)

Application: WO 2000US31757 20001117 (PCT/WO US0031757)

Priority Application: US 99441973 19991117; US 99447121 19991122; US
99465859 19991217; US 2000483105 20000114; US 2000599690 20000622; US
2000641908 20000818; US 2000695744 20001024

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 99441973 19991117 (CIP); US 99447121
19991122 (CIP); US 99465859 19991217 (CIP); US 2000483105 20000114
(CIP); US 2000599690 20000622 (CIP); US 2000641908 20000818 (CIP); US
2000695744 20001024 (CIP)

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 116871

English Abstract

An integrated consumer product marketing and information system which enables manufacturers, retailers, and consumers to carry out product-related functions: an internet product information subsystem (2) delivers information to interested consumers, using universal product code information in particular (3); product advertising is delivered to consumers (2A) within physical and electronic shopping environments; a sales analysis and forecasting subsystem (5) enables retailer purchasing agents to make obtain information about manufacturers' products in order to make informed purchases along the supply chain.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme integre de maniere fonctionnelle et un procede de commercialisation, de distribution et d'education/information

de produits de consommation, qui permettent a des fabricants, a des revendeurs, a leurs agents respectifs et aux consommateurs d'accomplir quatre fonctions fondamentales associees au produit du cote de la demande du circuit de detail, a savoir : permettre aux responsables du commercialisation, de la marque et/ou du produit de creer et de gerer une image de marque composee pour chaque bien de consommation a la vente aussi bien sur le marche physique qu'electronique, a permettre aux fabricants, aux revendeurs et a leurs agents publicitaires et de commercialisation de montrer a des consommateurs des publicites relatives aux biens de consommation, dans un point de vente ou a proximite de ce dernier dans les environnements de commerce au detail aussi bien physique qu'electronique, de facon a garantir que l'image de marque voulue du fabricant soit diffusee et, parallelement, que la demande du produit soit influencee positivement. Le systeme et le procede permettent en outre aux revendeurs, aux fabricants et a leurs agents publicitaires et de commercialisation de promouvoir les produits de consommation aupres des consommateurs dans des environnements de commerce au detail aussi bien physique qu'electronique afin d'influencer positivement (c'est-a-dire de reduire) l'offre de ces produits dans les stocks et de promouvoir les ventes et les profits. Le systeme et le procede permettent aussi aux consommateurs de demander et d'obtenir des informations fiables concernant un produit d'un fabricant afin d'effectuer des achats en toute connaissance de cause du cote de la demande du circuit du detail, tout en permettant a des acheteurs au detail de demander et d'obtenir des informations fiables concernant un produit d'un fabricant afin d'effectuer des achats en toute connaissance de cause du cote de l'offre, influencant ainsi la demande du produit de maniere positive.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Republication 20020926 A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... Management Web Site (e.g. at <http://www.brandkeyprornote.com>) maintained by the system administrator or its designated

Page 227

agent; (3) view catalogs of physical and/or virtual CPI kiosks deployed within retail shopping...

...0, to be described in greater detail hereinafter. Fig. 1 I illustrates the flow of CPI-type link data within the system shown in Figs. 10AI and 10A2, with the addition of information servers 505 through 510 described above. In all other respects, this schematic is similar to the one shown in Fig. 2A. Fig. 12 illustrates the flow of CPI-type link content data within the system shown in Figs. 1 OA I and 1 OA2, appropriately modified so that instead...

...warehouse using data warehouse technology known in the art. In all other respects, this schematic representation is similar to the one shown in Fig. 2B. Brief Overview of the Internet-Based Consumer Product Marketing, Merchandising and

Education/ Information System of the Second Illustrative Embodiment Fig. 13 is an alternative block schematic diagram of the Internet-based system shown in Figs. 10AI and 10A2, in which the primary system sub components are graphically indicated for the purpose of clearing explaining how the components of system 2 cooperate to realize the functionalities...RDBMS 9' is to manage

...physical store registered with the system. Preferably, retailers will provide such information during the retailer registration mode indicated in Fig. 19. Such information will be displayable to registered advertisers and promoters after they have generated custom kiosk advertising and promotion directories, as indicated in Figs. 31 through 34B and 39 through 40B, respectively. Preferably, such kiosk advertising and promotion directories will not only include specifications of available kiosks at which advertisements/promotions may be placed by the advertiser/promoter, with the approval of the retailer, but also descriptions (e.g. maps, floor plans and other specifications) of the retail store and aisle and shelf locations at which a particular physical CPI kiosk has...

...the RDBMS table entitled PHYSICAL KIOSK HTTP SERVER in the illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises primary information fields, namely: Physical Kiosk http Server URL; Physical Kiosk http Server Log; Physical Kiosk ID No.; and...

...in Fig. 15N, the RDBMS table entitled RETAILER S PHYSICAL KIOSK CATALOG in the illustrative embodiment comprises primary information fields, namely:
Page 244
Retail-Store ID No.; Physical Kiosk ID No. 1; Physical Kiosk ID No...

...the RDBMS table entitled PHYSICAL KIOSK E-MAIL in the illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises primary information fields, namely: Physical Kiosk ID No.; Physical Kiosk E-Mail Log; and Date of Last Record Update...the RDBMS table entitled PHYSICAL KIOSK USER ACTIVITY in the illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises primary information fields, namely: Date(s) of Activity Measurement; Physical Kiosk ID No.; Number of HTML Pages Accessed; Number of BrandKey Requests at Kiosk; different HTML Pages Served-Up; Outgoing E-Mail Transmissions; System Mode Transitions; ECommerce Transactions Made; Number of BrandKey...

...AD SPOT ORDER--VIRTUAL KIOSK in the illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises a number of primary information fields, namely: UPN of Advertised Product; Virtual Kiosk ID No.; Scheduled Date of Ad Spot; Advertiser Placing...

...AD SPOT ORDER--PHYSICAL KIOSK in the illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises a number of primary information fields, namely: UPN of Advertised Product; Physical Kiosk ID No.; Scheduled Date of Ad Spot; Advertiser Placing...

...Date; Actual Number of Interruptions; Ad Spot Cost; Date of Ad Payment; and Date of Last Effective Change. This data table maintains information on each order placed by an advertiser for a consumer product advertisement spot on a particular physical kiosk deployed within the system. Such information is collected during advertisement campaign building operations indicated in Fig.

29 Such advertisement (ad) spots are eventually placed in the advertisement/promotion spot queue associated...

17/5,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 349)
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00802534

ANY-TO-ANY COMPONENT COMPUTING SYSTEM

SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE A COMPOSANTS TOUTE CATEGORIE

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Priority Application: US 99164884 19991112

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SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22**

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 275671

English Abstract

A universal data and software structure and method for an Any-to-Any computing machine in which any number of any components can be related to any number of any other components in a manner that is not intrinsically hierarchical and is intrinsically unlimited. The structure and method includes a Concept Hierarchy; each concept or assembly of concepts is uniquely identified and assigned a number in a Numbers Concept Language or uniquely identified in a Non-numbers Concept Language. Each Component or assembly of Components is intrinsically related to all other data items that contain common or related components.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une structure de donnees et de logiciel universelle ainsi qu'un procede de machine informatique toute categorie dans laquelle des composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, peuvent etre rattaches a d'autres composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, d'une maniere intrinsequement non hierarchisee et intrinsequement illimitee. La structure et le procede comportent une hierarchie conceptuelle; chaque concept ou ensemble de concepts est identifie de maniere unique et recoit un numero dans un langage conceptuel de nombres ou dans un langage conceptuel de non-nombres. Chaque composant ou ensemble de composants est intrinsequement rattache a tous les autres elements de donnees qui contiennent des composants communs ou associes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22**

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... because the program understands from the outset that the word 'stop' applies to the future, the software arrangements to handle the exact conditions or time of the future stopping become relatively simple. Hence it is...Ph.D. Qualifications; also an abbreviation Director of Thought, A Job name that is part of an organization chart. Joe is Director of Thought - but only at this location. He may have a number of other titles also. Chairman...way point coordinate can be expressed as an address coordinate, etc. Further, the Concept Hierarchy of a specific type of data does not change either. In the case of the above examples it is:
 Space & Location Name &.... Location name & Coordinate & street... example) to be related to Any Name. 'Call Joe at Bill's Number', for example, creates a relationship between Joe and a number that is related to Joe. Components of an Address - Handling Words in...
 ...simply becomes an output-time display assembly job, of assembling the right components, in the correct spatial relationships to one another, and this, when seen on the screen or printed, is 'the document' or 'the ...

...yes, they could apply that term to a particular shade of blue that they consider exists in New York.'

3) Time Data Category Meaning When a place name word has a time meaning, this ...Matter: This New York-like town has streets just the same as New York's

5) Energy Data Category Meaning. Place Name words are generally Compression Coded with suffixes when required to state an action...

...arrives Wednesday'

6) Matter Data Category meaning. Most place names (Space names, names falling into the Space Data category) have a meaning for the name that, without any change in spelling whatsoever, has a meaning...

...data category heading). The Any-to-Any machine method for creating a Concept Language is that each different meanings is isolated and assigned a separate Concept Statement.
 Life, Quality
 Quality Compression Codes. Place names can...

...He was really talking New Yorkily
 New Jersey is a New York-less state
 Non re-un- New Yorkinglessing itl am thinking New Yorkily.Words in the Space'Data Category - Lengths, Distances and Speeds..
 159
) Further Data Category Characteristics - Energy...

...meaning.'

This law of concept Language effectively means that if a user makes a statement with a specific meaning, any other statement with the same meaning should be stated the same
 160
 way. The first...

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00799849 **Image available**

A REVERSED COMPUTER SYSTEM BASED ON ACCESS BY CONTENT INSTEAD OF ACCESS BY ADDRESS AND ITS FULLY OPTIMIZED IMPLEMENTATION
 SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE INVERSE A ACCES PAR CONTENU PLUTOT QUE PAR ADRESSE ET MISE EN PLACE ENTIEREMENT OPTIMISEE DE CE SYSTEME

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000IB1697 20001026 (PCT/WO IB0001697)

Priority Application: US 99161579 19991026

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LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15579

English Abstract

Content-accessible method and system for operation of a computer. The three main parts of this invention include, first, a method for defining, classifying and indexing content; second, a method for designating all real numbers such that they can be arranged easily in a monotonic fashion; and third, a fast, linear method of sorting through the content according to the associated monotonic real numbers. The problem of ergonomics is solved by a simple dialogue box and a button asking for some "advanced" search. The possibility of searching by "themes" is added to this. A theme is defined by words, expressions or texts and is used to get pertinent information. The system uses semantics: the meaning of words. When searching for a theme, one does a Boolean OR on the words of the theme, or a selection of the most pertinent of them associated with the proximity constraint: at least N words must be in the same paragraph. The results are then sorted by pertinence to reduce the noise. FOCUS is not a full text engine as it detects groups of words, words roots, synonyms, "concepts" (Focusers) and stores all these in its repository. Every "knowledge" is extracted on data input and stored in the FOCUS repository. Analysis implies identification of the data format, decoding of it, detecting language on textual information, running the linguistic procedures and storing the result according to FOCUS input format.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme accessibles par contenu, utiles pour l'exploitation d'un ordinateur. Les trois parties principales de l'invention comprennent : premierement, un procede servant a definir, a classer et a indexer du contenu ; deuxiemement, un procede de designation de tous les nombres reels qui permette de classer ceux-ci facilement de maniere monotone ; et troisiemement, un procede lineaire rapide de tri du contenu en fonction des nombres reels monotones associes. La question d'ergonomie est resolue au moyen d'une boite de dialogue simple et d'un bouton de demande de recherche "avancee"; une possibilite de recherche par "themes" y est ajoutee. Un theme est defini par des mots, des expressions ou des textes et est utilise pour obtenir des informations pertinentes. Le systeme utilise la semantique : la signification des mots. Lors de la recherche d'un theme, une fonction OU booleenne est appliquee aux mots du theme, ou a une selection des mots les plus pertinents associee a la contrainte de proximite : au moins N mots doivent se trouver dans le meme paragraphe. Les resultats sont ensuite tries par pertinence pour reduire le bruit. "FOCUS" n'est pas un

moteur de recherche sur le texte integral puisqu'il detecte les groupes de mots, des racines de mots, des synonymes, des "concepts" ("Focusers") et stocke tous ces elements dans son organe de depot. Chaque <= connaissance >= est extraite d'entrees de donnees et stockee dans l'organe de depot de "FOCUS". Une analyse implique l'identification du format de donnees, le decodage de celui-ci, la detection de la langue des informations textuelles, l'execution de procedures linguistiques et le stockage des resultats dans le format d'entree de "FOCUS".

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Correction 20020829 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/4-4/4, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/3-3/3; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication 20020829 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... string in the same cluster or to another L string in another cluster, and this can be **indicated** by a flag bit. Done just like this, one will end up with a pretty empty repository...address. Whenever the length of an L string changes it might be moved to a subcluster of **different** size. In the FOCUS repository, all numbers (lengths, addresses) are coded using the unlimited monotonous (i.e...)

...a continuous set of clusters at the end of the file.

Multiprocessin

Data Bases

5 referencing a **data base** content

When indexing databases, a structure is implicitly given which can be used as data for indexing...

...a title, etc. These qualifications can be recorded and further used to build databases out of unstructured **data**. **Merging** of structured and unstructured data can be readily achieved in FOCUS. The most interesting use of this...

...irrelevant: the important choice concerns the order in 20 which these elements are stored. Multiple storage with **different** orders can be used if multiple access paths are to be used. The multi-processing technique makes...

...not resident, the coordination has to be 5 devoted to a command program, which will fire the **different** processes according to the existence of their input files and other synchronizing considerations. When processes are resident...no available system deals with the problem of badly accentuated number, sentence number and word number. The **first** gives no **information** about the fact that two consecutive words may be in the same sentence. The second implies that...

...two ways, and the way used by computer scientists is confusing for the lay people. When a **data base** user looks for the records of "Brown" AND 30 "Smith", he has to enter the formula "Brown..."

...would use.
co-occurrences

...and links are represented by a numerical code, the uniqueness can be granted simply by ordering the different ways of navigating through the network on a numerical sorting. Loops are simply special links (we suggest...

...its handling of data. For a FOCUS, structure is simply another type 5 of content, such as **tree structures for directories**. How a FOCUS is fed with DBMS data is demonstrated as follows. Optionally, but recommended, some "administrator..."

...recorded in the FOCUS. Then an initial analysis is done that can simply be by dumping the **data base** in an ASCII, Unicode, or SGML format, which is in turn analyzed by the FOCUS (as I...

...format is XML (but HTW, SGML and all structured texts formats are equivalent for this purpose). Selecting **data**: From the **base** structure, the administrator will select the fields to be analyzed, **indication** whether the field name is to be kept or changed into an XML tag which FOCUS...

...a knowledge of its internal structure.

While the invention herein disclosed has been described by means of **specific** embodiments and applications thereof, numerous modifications and

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variations could be made thereto by those skilled in...

17/5,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00799820 **Image available**

INTERNET-BASED SHARED FILE SERVICE WITH NATIVE PC CLIENT ACCESS AND SEMANTICS AND DISTRIBUTED VERSION CONTROL
SERVICE DE FICHIERS PARTAGES BASE SUR INTERNET A SEMANTIQUE ET ACCES CLIENT PC NATIFS ET CONTROLE DE VERSION REPARTI

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/167

International Patent Class: G06F-015/16; G06F-015/177; **G06F-007/00** ;

G06F-012/00; **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 35100

English Abstract

A multi-user file storage service and system enable each user of a pre-subscribed user group to operate an arbitrary client node (h20-h26) at an arbitrary geographic location, to communicate with a remote file server node (h28-h30, h32-h33) via a wide area network (200) and to access the files of the file group via the respective client node in communication with the remote file server node via the wide area network. Illustratively, the integrity of the files at the remote file server node are maintained by controlling each access to each file at the remote file server node so that each access to files at the remote file server is performed, if at all, on a respective portion of each file as most recently updated at the remote file server node. Version control to a particular one of the files of the group can be delegated to a version control node (h31).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un service et un systeme de stockage de fichiers multi-utilisateur permettant a chaque utilisateur d'un groupe d'utilisateurs prealablement abonne d'utiliser un noeud client arbitraire (h20-h26) a un emplacement geographique arbitraire pour communiquer avec un noeud serveur de fichiers eloigne (h28-h30, h32-h33) par l'intermediaire d'un reseau etendu (200) et pour acceder aux fichiers du groupe de fichiers par l'intermediaire du noeud client respectif en communication avec le noeud serveur de fichiers eloigne par l'intermediaire du reseau etendu. Ainsi, l'integrite des fichiers sur le noeud serveur de fichiers eloigne est assuree par le controle de chaque acces a chaque fichier sur le noeud serveur de fichiers eloigne de sorte que chaque acces a des fichiers du serveur de fichiers eloigne est execute, le cas echeant, sur une partie respective de chaque fichier la plus recemment actualisee sur le noeud serveur de fichiers eloigne. Un controle de version sur un fichier particulier du groupe de fichiers peut etre delegue a un noeud de controle de version (h31).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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...International Patent Class: G06F-007/00 ...

... G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... capacity of the actual local and remote physical storage devices. The Windows NT operating system does not **distinguish** between such storage devices from the perspective of the graphical display to the user. Illustratively, the identifiers...

...the virtual storage device "F" or a directory./folder hierarchically listed under virtual storage device "P, this **indicates** a user command to "open" and view the contents of the virtual storage device or

attempts to decrypt the received encrypted **second random data** string Prc(K) with the public key Puc stored for this client node (for accesses to this virtual storage device). In step S220, the remote file server **determines** whether or not the attempted decryption with the public data key of the client node, Puc(Prc(K)) yields the **second random data** string K. If not, then in step S222, the remote file server **determines** that it has failed to **authenticate** the identity of the client node and denies or breaks the connection. On the other hand, if node **determines** that it has successfully authenticated the identity of the client node. That is, the remote file server node **determines** that only the client node has the

cl

j 5 capability (most notably, the appropriate private key...

...the remote file server node grants the connection in step S224. Thus, in summary, the client node **authenticates** the identity of the remote file server node and the remote file server node **authenticates** the identity of the client node. The connection is deemed **authenticated** only if the client node **authenticates** the identity of the remote file server node and the remote file server node **authenticates** the identity of the client node. After the connection is **authenticated**, the client node can access file data at the remote file server node in a fashion which...

...and possibly other sensitive information, such as directory information, etc.) is securely uploaded and downloaded via the **authenticated** connection between the client node and the remote file server node. As noted above, the Internet actual...

...remote file server node. In step S300, the client node creates a file header including the information **indicating** the file size, segment size and number of segments. It may be possible to actually provide less ...

...i.e., less than all of the segments, it is desirable to specify an offset from the **beginning** of the **file** at which the uploaded file data portion is to be written. The offset can, for example, be...

...the number of segments or empty slots specifying the amount of data to skip forward from the **beginning** of the **data file** before writing the uploaded data. In addition, the file header illustratively includes an object identifier (011...

17/5,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00784184 **Image available**

A SYSTEM, METHOD FOR FIXED FORMAT STREAM COMMUNICATION IN A COMMUNICATION SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT
SYSTEME, PROCEDURE ET ARTICLE POUR FLUX DE FORMAT FIXE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT A CONFIGURATIONS DE SERVICES DE COMMUNICATION

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Priority Application: US 99386430 19990831

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TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN RU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

International Patent Class: G06F-017/22 ; H04L-029/12

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 149954

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture provide a fixed format stream-based communication system. A sending fixed format contract on interface code is defined for a sending system. A receiving fixed format contract on interface code is also defined for a receiving system. A message to be sent from the sending system to the receiving system is translated based on the sending fixed format contract. The message is then sent from the sending system and subsequently received by the receiving system. The message received by the receiving system is then translated based on the receiving fixed format contract.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article pour systeme de communication a flux de format fixe. Un contrat de format fixe de transmission sur code d'interface est defini pour un systeme de transmission. Un contrat de format fixe de reception sur code d'interface est egalement defini pour un systeme de reception. Un message destine a etre envoye du systeme de transmission au systeme de reception est converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe de transmission. Le message est ensuite transmis depuis le systeme de transmission, puis il est recu par le systeme de reception et converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010816 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20020103 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020103 A3 With international search report.

International Patent Class: G06F-017/22 ...

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... The Message Transport service may establish end-to-end (clientserver) connections and track addresses and other associated **information** for the **connection**. The service also tears down connections and handles hard connection failures. Reliable Transfer - The Message Transport service...

...data in a circuit switched architecture (e.g., dial-up connections)

Packetized

transferred through brief, temporary, logical **connections** between nodes includes **data** and packetized multimedia (video, voice, fax, etc.)

Circuit Switching includes the following functionality:

establishes end-to-end...g., IP address):

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

BootP (Bootstrap Protocol)

Quality of Service 2414

1 5 **Different** types of network traffic (e.g., data, voice, video) have **different** quality of service requirements. For example, data associated with video conferencing sessions is useless if it is...

Modules

Figure 32 shows the module hierarchy for the custom report process. The Figure shows the **relationships** between modules, not their associated processing flows. It should be used to identify the calling module and...

...parameters vary depending on the report type. Reports may be requested for generation immediately or at a **designated** future time. All reports are written to a reserved area on disk; however, **specification** of a printer causes the output to be printed as well as stored on the file system...

17/5,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00783297 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR NETWORK-BASED AUTOMATED INSURANCE TRANSACTION PROCESSING

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE TRAITEMENT AUTOMATISE DE TRANSACTIONS D'ASSURANCE A PARTIR D'UN RESEAU

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US24004 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024004)
Priority Application: US 99386732 19990831

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE

ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT

UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7710

English Abstract

An insurance transaction processing system is comprised of a management system (230) that includes a variety of workstations (205, 250) configurable for any of a variety of users interfaced with a database management system that includes a set of engines and servers. Agents and clients may obtain and compare policies and associated rate quotes from a plurality of insurance carriers, based on client profile data input at the workstation. This system can underwrite, quote rates and bill.

French Abstract

Un systeme de traitement de transactions d'assurance est compose d'un systeme de gestion (230) qui comporte plusieurs stations de travail (205, 250) concues pour tout type d'utilisateurs possedant une interface avec un systeme de gestion de base de donnees pourvu d'une serie de moteurs et de serveurs. Des agents et des clients peuvent obtenir et comparer des polices candidates et des prix de taux associes provenant de plusieurs compagnies d'assurance, a partir de l'entree de donnees concernant le profil d'un client a la station de travail. Ce systeme peut assurer des cotes et des factures.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010308 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... Invention

The present invention relates to the field of computer and network based business application systems, and **specifically** to systems which relate to the presentation, processing, and maintenance of insurance products and related transactions over...

...Figure 1. Initially, a client meets with an agent to compare policies and policy options for a **specific** type of insurance policy, e. home or auto. **Based** on the **information** provided by a client for the **specific** type of policy, the agent generates a set of comparative price quotes, shown in step 102. These...

...a client may inquire about an auto insurance policy including comprehensive coverage. The client may then request **different** policy price quotes for the auto policy having **different** options (or elements) selected for comparison, such as having a \$500 versus a \$ 1,000 deductible option...

...Additionally,

I

policy rates. The need to process the insurance application through underwriting, including the need to **verify** a variety of factors involved in accurately **determining** a policy premium, makes it impossible for the insurance agent to produce a definite premium at the ...

...department verifies certain critical information in and related to the application. For example, the underwriting department may **verify** a client's driving record II 2, credit history I 14, and criminal record II 6, along...

...risk that the factors used as the basis for issuing a policy are correct and that these **factors** do not **change** between the time of making the inquiries and the time of issuing the policy. Based on the results of these types of inquiries and analysis, a **determination** is made regarding whether a policy will issue, step 120 (i.e., meets the underwriting guidelines). If...

...object of the present invention to provide a highly automated distributed computer system for dynamically accepting user **information** and, **based** thereon, generating unique product candidate solutions, displaying said candidate solutions, accepting selection of one of said candidate...user session. The Core includes interfaces to related third party service providers (e.g., credit card and **third party information** source companies). The user management subsystem includes a group of

data storage capability of the preferred embodiment of the present invention, and it is the Core 230 of...input of relevant information for processing a transaction, the Wul server 232 incorporates a 4-level hierarchical tree structure within the screen images, including pages 300, sections 305, questions 310, and options 315 (the lowest level), as shown in Figure 3. That is, a page contains sections, sections...

...questions, which ultimately are presented to a user in VvrUI pages, wherein the responses are used for determining the final rate quotes. Each carrier determines their own rates and algorithms and those are built into Core 230 using the rating tool 262. An underwriting tool 263 is used to enter carrier specific underwriting rules as logical formulas into static Framework database 255. A territory tool 264 is used to enter the specific territories and corresponding rate factors used by the rating engine, per company and per product. Accordingly, territory ...

...of entities and services useful in automating the transaction processing of the insurance processing system 200. More specifically, the third party interfaces are responsible for retrieving underwriting verification data from industry specific service bureaus, transferring policy data to carriers, and importing data to system Framework databases from carriers for...

...or pay outs. Third parties may also provide financial information. For example, the system may interface with First Data, Inc. for real-time credit card authorizations. As another example, the system may include interfaces to state...

...homed, not routed. The third party interface server 650 runs system custom software to access 3rd party data sources 655 linked to the database network 610. The front-end WUI servers may be duplicated as required for scalability...

...remaining databases of Figure 6 correspond to static databases 255 and 265 of Figure 213. With more specific regard to the preferred embodiment shown in Figure 6, each Wul server 232a-c is actually a...

...supporting one database server. Generally, each WUI server cluster is paired with a database server and typically designated for a specific type of user, but this need not always be the case. For example, VY'UI server cluster 232a is designated for general management application serving, that

22

of configurations. A plurality of rate product servers 630a-b...

...is also used to access data from information providers during the underwriting and rate quote process to verify or obtain client profile information, depending on the availability of on-line resources. The system is maintained...

17/5,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00777020

A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR RESOURCE ADMINISTRATION IN AN E-COMMERCE TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE POUR L'ADMINISTRATION DE RESSOURCES DANS UNE ARCHITECTURE TECHNIQUE DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200109791 A2-A3 20010208 (WO 0109791)

Application: WO 2000US20547 20000728 (PCT/WO US0020547)

Priority Application: US 99364161 19990730

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

International Patent Class: G06F-009/44; G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 136396

English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacture provide a resources e-commerce technical architecture. One embodiment of the present invention includes first performing network performance modeling on a network. Context objects are shared among a plurality of components executed on a transaction server on the network. Application consistency is maintained by referencing text phrases through a short codes framework. Further, software modules are managed during development of the architecture.

French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme, a un procede et a un article manufacture qui forment une architecture technique de commerce electronique pour l'administration de ressources. Dans un mode de realisation de cette invention, on soumet d'abord un reseau a une operation de modelisation des performances reseau. Les objets contextes sont partages entre plusieurs elements executes sur un serveur de transactions du reseau. On maintient la coherence des applications en referencant des phrases textes via une structure de codes courts. Des modules de logiciels sont en outre geres pendant l'elaboration de cette architecture.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010208 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010719 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20010830 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20010830 A3 With international search report.

...International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... SQL Server).

Security

Description

Security Services enforce access control to ensure that records are only visible or **editable** by authorized people for approved purposes. Most database management systems provide access control at the database, table ...Internet- based resources outside of the firewall and may provide

controlled access from the web to internal information through mechanisms such as CGI 5108. Access to Internet resources may be through web browsers as depicted...

...the operational architecture. At the lowest level this means deciding on common standards, interfaces, message formats, and file logging forms to be used with all the management tools. Products like Tivoli Management Environment, require the...

17/5,K/25 (Item 25 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00768562

METHODS FOR OBTAINING AND USING HAPLOTYPE DATA
OBTENTION ET UTILISATION DE DONNEES SUR LES HAPLOTYPES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200101218 A2-A3 20010104 (WO 0101218)
Application: WO 2000US17540 20000626 (PCT/WO US0017540)
Priority Application: US 99141521 19990625

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 99141521 19990625 (CIP)

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-007/00

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00 ; G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50;
G06T-001/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 64346

English Abstract

Methods, computer program(s) and database(s) to analyze and make use of gene haplotype information. These include methods, program, and database to find and measure the frequency of haplotypes in the general population; methods, program, and database to find correlation's between an individual's haplotypes or genotypes and a clinical outcome; methods,

program, and database to predict an individual's haplotypes from the individual's genotype for a gene; and methods, program, and database to predict an individual's clinical response to a treatment based on the individual's genotype or haplotype.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des procedes, des logiciels, et des bases de donnees destines a l'analyse et l'utilisation des informations sur les haplotypes d'un gene. L'invention concerne plus particulierement des procedes, un logiciel et une base de donnees permettant de trouver et de mesurer la frequence de haplotypes dans une population generale, mais aussi des procedes, un logiciel et une base de donnees permettant d'etablir les correlations entre haplotypes ou genotypes d'un individu et un avantage clinique, ainsi que des procedes, un logiciel et une base de donnees permettant de predire les haplotypes d'un individu a partir du genotype de l'individu pour un gene, et enfin des procedes, un logiciel et une base de donnees permettant de predire la reponse clinique d'un individu a un traitement prenant en compte le genotype ou le haplotype de l'individu.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010104 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20010607 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20010607 A3 With international search report.
Examination 20010809 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-007/00

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00 ...

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... display on the display device, in response to a user's selection of one or more items **indicating** polymorphic sites, individual haplotype pairs in the database that differ at one or more of the selected...

...and

(d) computer-readable program code for causing a computer to display on the display device data **indicative** of the frequencies of the displayed haplotype pairs within one or more member groupings within the population.

138. A computer programmed to display on a display device polymorphic site **linkage data** for a gene or gene structure of interest, the computer comprising a memory having at least one...

...sites in the gene or gene feature of interest, and wherein each matrix structure corresponds to a **different** population or population group; and

(b) computer-readable program code, for causing a computer to display on the display device, in each cell of a matrix structure, a graphical **indication** of degree of linkage between the twp polymorphic sites corresponding to the coordinates of the cell in the matrix.

139. The computer of claim 138, wherein color is used as the graphical **indication** of degree of linkage, and wherein the medium further comprises computer-readable program code for causing a...

...feature of interest; and

(b) computer-readable program code for causing a computer to display a phylogenetic **tree structure** having a **node** for each haplotype in a population, where the distance between nodes is proportional to the minimum number that **indicate** a single nucleotide **difference** between the haplotypes represented by the nodes.

142. The computer of claim 140, wherein the program code further

(a) providing a data structure comprising a single parent table which is adapted for storing

g, organizing, and retrieving a plurality of genetic features by the...

17/5,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764264 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT BASED ON A PLURALITY OF KNOWLEDGE TAXONOMIES

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE GESTION DE DOCUMENTS BASES SUR PLUSIEURS TAXONOMIES DES CONNAISSANCES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 99139509 19990615

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DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 31064

English Abstract

A method and system are disclosed for organizing and retrieving information through the use of taxonomies. Documents stored in the organization and retrieval subsystem may be manually or automatically classified into a predetermined number of taxonomies. In operation, automatic term extractor creates a list of terms that are indicative of the subject matter contained in the documents. A term analysis system assigns the relevant terms to one or more taxonomies, and a suitable algorithm is then used to determine the relatedness between each list of terms and its associated taxonomy. The system then clusters documents for each taxonomy in accordance with the weights ascribed to the terms in the taxonomy's list and a directed acyclic graph (DAG) hierarchical structure is created. The present invention may then be used to aid a researcher or user in quickly identifying relevant documents, in response to an

inputted query.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme qui utilisent des taxonomies pour organiser et extraire des informations. Des documents stockes dans les sous-systemes d'organisation et d'extraction peuvent etre classes manuellement ou automatiquement en un nombre preetabli de taxonomies. Pendant le fonctionnement, un extracteur terminologique automatique etablit une liste de termes indiquant la matiere traitee dans les documents. Un systeme d'analyse terminologique attribue les termes pertinents a une ou plusieurs taxonomies, et un algorithme approprie est ensuite utilise pour determiner le rapprochement entre chaque liste de termes et la taxonomie qui lui est associee. Le systeme regroupe ensuite les documents pour chaque taxonomie, conformement aux poids attribue aux termes figurant dans la liste de la taxonomie, aux fins de creer un graphe acyclique oriente (DAG) ou une structure hierarchique. Le procede de l'invention peut ainsi etre utilise pour aider un chercheur ou un utilisateur a identifier rapidement des documents pertinents en reponse a une demande entree.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001221 A1 With international search report.

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Examination 20010322 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... of a contiguous entity of knowledge, comprising:
a plurality of knowledge containers, each knowledge container having an **indication** of a constituent portion of the entity of knowledge, each constituent portion
of the entity relating to a **different** topic; and
at least one tag associated with ...wherein the tag represents an association of a constituent portion of the knowledge container to a concept **node** .

42 The **organization** of claim 41, further comprising at least one link associated with a first knowledge container, wherein said...

17/5,K/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00761423

A SYSTEM, METHOD, AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR EFFECTIVELY CONVEYING WHICH COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM ARE REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGY

SYSTEME, PROCEDURE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE POUR L'ACHEMINEMENT EFFICACE DES COMPOSANTS D'UN SYSTEME NECESSAIRES A LA MISE EN PRATIQUE D'UNE TECHNOLOGIE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200073929 A2 20001207 (WO 0073929)

Application: WO 2000US14457 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014457)

Priority Application: US 99321136 19990527

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility
model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH
GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK
(utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 150133

English Abstract

French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme, un procede et un article
manufacture permettant l'acheminement efficace des composants d'un
systeme necessaires a sa mise en pratique. A cet effet, on affiche
d'abord une representation graphique du systeme, qui contient les divers
composants du systeme, puis on code a l'aide d'indices ces composants,
afin d'indiquer lesquels sont necessaires pour la mise en pratique du
systeme.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001207	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20010222	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Declaration	20010802	Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication	20010802	A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.
Declaration	20010802	Late publication under Article 17.2a
Correction	20010907	Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/97-97/97, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/190-190/190; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication	20010907	A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Logic Design

Application Logic Design tools are used to graphically depict an
application. These tools include application **structure**, module
descriptions, and ...set of utilities exist which can help increase the
quality of code generated by developers. QA Utilities **verify** the
quality of constructed code, and its conformance to standards set down
for the development environment.

It...

...different version of the JDK).

Product Considerations

a) What size is the development team?

When IDEs were **first** developed, they were targeted at individual developers. This means that support for team development is still not...

...generating the error can be viewed simultaneously.

Other features include.

9 Dynamic syntax checking, improving productivity by **detecting** errors as they are made, rather than at compile time.

0 Color coding, which automatically applies different...

17/5,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00745497 **Image available**

A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DYNAMIC KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION
GENERATION ET DISTRIBUTION DYNAMIQUE DE CONNAISSANCE ET SYSTEME A CET EFFET
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200058869 A1 20001005 (WO 0058869)
Application: WO 2000US7621 20000322 (PCT/WO US0007621)
Priority Application: US 99277861 19990326

Designated States: AU CA CN JP KR SG

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 28370

English Abstract

A system and method for a user to edit a database with an Internet browser (28), also known as a knowledge delivery computer program. Using the browser (28), an author can create a configuration data base that includes a plurality of concepts and optionally includes a plurality of problems associated with the concepts. As the autor creates the concepts within the configuration, the browser (28) allows the author to define the relationships between the concepts. The browser (28) can then automatically generate a pedagogy for the configuration based on the configuration taxonomy that defines how the concepts will be delivered to the user. The browser (28) can facilitate the delivery of the content within the configuration to a user according to the pedagogy.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant a un utilisateur d'editer une base de donnees au moyen d'un navigateur Internet (28) constituant ainsi egalement un logiciel de fourniture de connaissance. L'utilisation du navigateur (28) permet a l'auteur de creer une base de donnees de configuration incluant une pluralite de concepts

et eventuellement une pluralite de problemes associes aux concepts. Au fur et a mesure que l'auteur cree les concepts a l'interieur de la configuration, le navigateur (28) propose a l'auteur de definir les relations entre concepts. Le navigateur (28) peut alors generer automatiquement une pedagogie s'appliquant a la configuration et reposant sur la taxinomie de configuration qui definit la facon dont les concepts devront etre communiquees a l'utilisateur. Le navigateur (28) peut faciliter la fourniture du contenu dans les limites de la configuration a un utilisateur en respectant la pedagogie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001005 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010111 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... risk. It is

accomplished through diversification, which is nothing more C/31 than spreading your money among **different** kinds of Ri investments. **Deciding** how much of your assets to put in each investment category is the allocation process. And lest...

...a single stock. As long as they were randomly selected, those five stocks would tend to exhibit **different** growth rates, be in **different** industries, respond differently to changing variables such as interest rates, and be treated differently by the investment...ALL CHILDREN TO UNIT'S P CHILDREN OF UNIT 384 DELETE PEDAGOGY ELEMENT.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

file Edit Units

Tutorial Concepts

rIMy First Tutorial concept

Tutorial name: concept'.

0 nUnit Explaining concept3 concept,

My First...

...SET CONCEPT LIST 404

FIG, 3 9

408

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

FIG. 4 0 MAKER

INITIALIZE CONFIGURATION DEFAULT DIRECTORY ,

41 0 SESSION' TIMEOUT; CREATE EMPTY SESSION

DATABASE; CREATE EMPTY TUTORIAL DATABASE

41 2 START A LOW...

...RESPONSE HTML

GET "COOKIE" FROM REQUEST r418

r

420

FIND

YES

S S N ASSOCIATE

COOKIE?

0

AUTHENTICATED USER ID

422

AND PASSWORD

426

CREATE A NEW USER SESSION 424

WITH UNIQUE ID; CREATE NEW...EXIT SERVL

WITH DATA ="LOGOUT'

MODIFY OLD IMAGE IN 611

HIERARCHY HIERARCHY TO REMOVE

UPDATE PRESENT LOCATION INDICATOR
603 612
MODIFY NEW IMAGE IN
HIERARCHY TO INCLUDE
PRESENT LOCATION INDICATOR
604
EXTRACT SERVLET DATA 613
ONCEPT L FROM CONCEPT LINK EVENT
HANDLER INVOCATION
614
SEND "CALLSERVLET" EVENT...

...GET REQUESTED POP-UP ALL POP-UP HANDLER
FOR DISPLAY KILL POP-UP WINDOWS 646
SET SHARED DATA TO
YES REFLECT NEW MODE 648
632 POP-UP L STATE INFORMATION
RESENT?
REUSE 628
OLD POP-UP CALL SERVLET (VIA...

...other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are
included in the fields searched Elcamnic data base consulted during
the international search (name of data base and, where practicable,
search terms used)
EAST
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT
Category" Citation of document, with indication , where appropriate, of
the relevant passages Relevant to claim No.
X ForeFront, Inc., ForeHelp User's Manual...

17/5,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00737987 **Image available**

GLOBALLY TIME-SYNCHRONIZED SYSTEMS, DEVICES AND METHODS
SYSTEMES GLOBALEMENT SYNCHRONISES DANS LE TEMPS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200050974 A2-A3 20000831 (WO 0050974)

Application: WO 2000US5093 20000228 (PCT/WO US0005093)

Priority Application: US 99258573 19990226; US 2000513601 20000225

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US Not furnished (CIP)

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 80968

English Abstract

A system and method of fairly and securely enabling time-constrained competitions over the Internet (190) among millions of competitors compensates for the variable network latencies experienced by client machines (160) used by the competitors. The system employs globally time synchronized Internet information servers and client machines in order to synchronize the initial display of each invitation to respond (e.g. stock price to buy or sell, query to answer, or problem to solve) on a client machine so each competitor can respond to the invitation at substantially the same time, regardless of location, or the type of Internet connection used by the client. By using globally time synchronized client machines (160), each competitor's response is securely time and space stamped at the client machine to ensure that competitor responses are resolved within microsecond accuracy.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede ameliore permettant d'organiser de facon equitable et sure des concours restreints dans le temps entre des millions de participants via Internet, tout en compensant les temps d'attente variables des communications reseau subis par les machines clientes utilisees par les participants. Ce systeme utilise des serveurs d'informations Internet et des machines clientes globalement synchronises dans le temps en vue de synchroniser l'affichage initial de chaque invitation a repondre (par exemple, des titres a acheter ou a vendre, une requete de reponse, ou un probleme a resoudre) sur une machine cliente, de sorte que chaque participant puisse repondre a l'invitation presque au meme moment, quel que soit l'endroit ou il se trouve, ou le type de connexion Internet utilisee par sa machine cliente. De meme, en utilisant des machines clientes globalement synchronisees dans le temps, la reponse de chaque participant est estampillee de facon sure avec l'heure et le lieu par la machine cliente, afin de garantir que les reponses des participants soient traitees avec une precision de l'ordre de la microseconde.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20000831	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt	20001207	Late publication of international search report
Search Rpt	20001207	Late publication of international search report
Examination	20010705	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Correction	20020829	Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1-151, description, replaced by new pages 1-130; pages 152-237, claims, replaced by new pages 131-207; pages 1/101-101/101, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/101-101/101; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office

Republication 20020829 A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... variety of different communications methods. In general, each computer or device in the system will establish a connection or connections to one or more of the other computers through the network 190. In practice, these connections will be "virtual" connections through a general network such as the Internet, rather than as a direct point-to-point physical...present invention. In addition, the

...communications network 90. In general, communications over the network could be carried out using a variety of **different** communications methods. In general, each computer or device will establish a connection or connections to one or...

...the primary server 100 acts as the root node of a tree-type interconnection of computers. The " **leaves** " of the **tree structure** are formed by the client machines 160 connected to the system. Between these devices lies a layer of game servers 150 which act as intermediaries (or " **branch structures** ") between the primary server 100 and the client machines 160. Each game server communicates directly with the ...These tests could be used to qualify the client machine to be used by the contestant, by **determining** whether it meets certain requirements necessary to successfully participate in the contest. In addition, data produced as...

...be used, in conjunction with other information collected during and/or after the contest, to help **determine** whether the contestant participated fairly in the competition. Another activity which is also performed before the contest...game server assignments from that server. If a single login server is insufficient, then a hierarchical configuration **similar** to the one shown for the game servers in FIG. 2B could be used. As shown in...

17/5,K/30 (Item 30 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00730948 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD AND ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE FOR AUTOMATED ADVISORY
 DECISION AND CONTROL SERVICES USING DECISION SYSTEMS WITH MODEL LICENSE
 PROTECTION

SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLES MANUFACTURES POUR DECISION CONSULTATIVE
 INFORMATISEE ET SERVICES DE SURVEILLANCE FAISANT APPEL A DES SYSTEMES
 DE DECISION AVEC PROTECTION DE LICENCE ET DE MODELE

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 (Residence), CA (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200043935 A2 20000727 (WO 0043935)
 Application: WO 2000US335 20000107 (PCT/WO US0000335)
 Priority Application: CA 2258383 19990108

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
 DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
 TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

International Patent Class: G06N-005/02

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 39131

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000727 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20001026 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Declaration 20020314 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20020314 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... at least one signal causes at least one decision support system as in I and 17 to **determine** at least one alternative attribute, and cause said at least one decision support system to select at...

...one response from at least one scripted questionnaire is used to characterize at least one client and

determine at least one client requirement;

101. An automated advisory service method as in 100 and 94 wherein said client characterization is used to **determine** a list of preferred vendors, said vendors **determined** as lo having characteristics most likely to meet client requirements amongst all considered vendors;

102. An automated advisory service method as in 91 wherein at least one scripted assistance is **determined** by 94 and I 00 and wherein input means inputs said at least one scripted assistance into at least one decision procedure;

103. An automated advisory service method as in 92 wherein it is **determined** that for at least one step at least one meta-data scripted assistance is provided for at least one report template to generate at least one report for a management review process as **determined** in 94 and I 00;

104. An automated advisory service method as in 91 with input means...

...83

107. An automated advisory service method as in 91 wherein at least one customized script is **determined** to provide at least one negotiation point between vendor and client;

108. An automated advisory service method as in 92 wherein at least one report template is **determined** and customized for a final management review process; 109. An ...in 92 wherein at least one detailed report is generated from at least one aggregate model to **determine** at least one project task for

160J ANALYST
FINAL SELECTION
& NEGOTIATION
1604 1
POST-BID PROJECT
DETAILING VENDOR <
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
1606
1605
 KNOWLEDGE **BASE**
IND NDOR CLIENT
STANDARDS **SPECIFIC** HARATERISTIC
1608 1609
FIG* 22
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
1707,,@@ CRITERIA ELIMINATION -1709
F-NEED- DEFINITION MANDATORY...

...MONITORING MODEL
FIG. 25
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
1952 195@1 1 9
STEP STEPS CLIENT CLIENT
 INDICATED IN CUSTOMIZED AGGREGATE
FOR WENT PROCESS PROCESS MODEL
195J PROCEDURES
SELECTED AUTOMATED
WENT
 DATA PROCESS
1954 I **LINK** 1 945 7
IN ATION
1960
//77777777777-7@7
Decision Process Guid ;n/t/
e
 File **Edit** View Go Tools Compose Help
1,--= I g NMI Fq7@@ En I M I Close

1 Rggmts...

17/5,K/31 (Item 31 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00576337 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR INTERACTIVE DISTRIBUTION OF MESSAGES
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE DISTRIBUTION INTERACTIVE DE MESSAGES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE MOBILE MEDIA COMPANY AS,
JENSEN Peter Albert,

Inventor(s):

JENSEN Peter Albert,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200039710 A2 20000706 (WO 0039710)

Application: WO 99NO401 19991221 (PCT/WO NO9900401)

Priority Application: NO 986118 19981223

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM

AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL

PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

English Abstract

A method and a communication system for interactive distribution of information such as advertising over a computer network is described. The system includes a first computer, an information server, containing the information to be distributed, and any number of second computers arranged to display said information as well as transmitting information such as requests for further information back to the information server. All the computers are preferably connected to the same computer network. The information in the information server is arranged according to an information tree structure, such that when a first message is displayed on the information client, the user will be able to choose from a number of requests for further information, and when these further messages are presented, the user is again given such a choice, thus creating a dialogue involving the user. In a particular embodiment of the system, the messages are multimedia messages such as images, animated computer graphics and sound. In a preferred embodiment of this multimedia version, the text message from the information server is sent through a text to speech converter which converts the text to a string of phonemes, diphones or some other representation of speech and forwards this to the information client which in this particular embodiment includes a speech synthesizer and possibly a computer graphics program generating a "talking head".

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme de communication permettant une distribution interactive d'informations, telles que de la publicite, sur un reseau informatique. Ce systeme comprend un premier ordinateur, un serveur d'informations contenant les informations a distribuer, et un nombre quelconque de deuxiemes ordinateurs agences de facon a afficher lesdites informations et a renvoyer des informations, telles que des demandes d'informations plus amples, au serveur d'informations. Tous les ordinateurs sont, de preference, connectes au meme reseau informatique. Dans le serveur d'informations, les informations sont agencees selon une structure arborescente, de sorte que lorsqu'un premier message est affiche au niveau du client d'information, l'utilisateur puisse choisir parmi un certain nombre de demandes d'informations plus amples, et qu'il puisse lors de la presentation de ces nouveaux messages, disposer a nouveau d'un tel choix, un dialogue s'instituant ainsi avec l'utilisateur. Dans un mode de realisation particulier du systeme, les messages sont des messages multimedia tels que des images, des animations graphiques et des sons. Dans une realisation preferee de cette version multimedia, le message de texte issu du serveur d'informations est envoye vers un convertisseur texte-voix qui convertit le texte en une chaine de phonemes, de diphonemes ou d'autres representations de la parole, et les envoie chaine au client d'informations qui, dans ce mode de realisation particulier, est pourvu d'un synthetiseur vocal et, eventuellement, d'un programme de graphisme informatique permettant de generer une tete parlante .

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art by reading the following **specification** and by reference to the drawings, where:
Figure I shows a computer network on which the system...

...by a system according to the present invention,
Figure 3 is a block diagram of an information **tree** illustration the **organization** of information in the system according to the present invention,

the price for having the first message in the information tree transferred, is variable. One alternative is to let the advertisers set the price themselves, above a...

...In this way, a user whose user profile satisfies the criteria of more than one advertisement or information tree will first be exposed to the first message in the information tree of the advertiser that has made the highest bid in order to reach this user. The bid need not be the same for the different groups specified by the advertiser. Referring back to the previous example this means that the advertiser need...

...amount for messages delivered to group A, group B, and group C. Only after the user has indicated that he is no longer interested in receiving messages from this information tree or he has reached advertiser. Instead of ordering the advertisements in a queue the different information trees can be given different likelihood of being selected based on how high they bid. In the case where a large number...

...of the queue. It will be a matter of choice for the operator of the system to determine what pricing strategy he finds most beneficial. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the user, when presented with the different response alternatives, will be given the choice of being connected to a live operator. If this alternative...

...will be obvious to one of ordinary skill. however, that a number of variations are possible. The different functions of the information server could for instance be run on different computers, such as one for the database containing the information in the advertisements. one being the communications...

...to a computer network, comprising the steps of arranging the information to be presented according to information tree structures and storing these information trees on at least one computer connected to the computer network, selecting one...

...other messages in the information tree, if the user selects a response that is linked to a second message in the information tree, presenting said second message to the user through said presentation means on the user's computer and at the same...

17/5,K/32 (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00573156 **Image available**

DYNAMIC TAXONOMY PROCESS FOR BROWSING AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION IN LARGE HETEROGENEOUS DATA BASES

PROCEDE DE TAXONOMIE DYNAMIQUE POUR CONSULTER ET EXTRAIRE DES INFORMATIONS DANS DE VASTES BASES DE DONNEES HETEROGENES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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SACCO Giovanni,

Inventor(s):

SACCO Giovanni,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200036529 A1 20000622 (WO 0036529)

Application: WO 99IT401 19991203 (PCT/WO IT9900401)

Priority Application: IT 98TO1049 19981216

Designated States: AE AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GD GE HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA US UZ

VN YU ZA GH GM KE LS MW ND SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ ND RU TJ TM AT
BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA
GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13616

English Abstract

A process is disclosed for retrieving information in large heterogeneous data bases, wherein information retrieval through visual querying/browsing is supported by dynamic taxonomies; the process comprises the steps of: initially showing (F1) a complete taxonomy for the retrieval; refining (F2) the retrieval through a selection of subsets of interest, where the refining is performed by selecting concepts in the taxonomy and combining them through Boolean operations; showing (F3) a reduced taxonomy for the selected set; and further refining (F4) the retrieval through an iterative execution of the refining and showing steps.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede permettant d'extraire des informations dans de vastes bases de donnees heterogenes, cette extraction d'informations par interrogation/consultation s'effectuant par taxonomies dynamiques. Ce procede consiste: a afficher initialement (F1) une taxonomie terminee, effectuee a des fins d'extraction; a affiner (F2) cette extraction par une selection de plusieurs sous-ensembles d'interet, cet affinage etant rendu possible par la selection de plusieurs concepts taxonomiques puis par leur combinaison par des operations booleennes; a afficher (F3) une taxonomie reduite pour l'ensemble selectionne; et enfin a affiner plus encore (F4) cette extraction, par une execution iterative des etapes d'affinage et de presentation.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... of AIS3 (FS')

requires an ordered access, since SEQ is used to order the sons of a **specific** concept. Because of the low overhead, all the intensional storage structures (with the possible exception of AIS1...regards the general architectural strategies, the implementation of dynamic taxonomies should try to keep all the relevant **data** structures in **main** memory, shared by the processes accessing them.

As noted before, the intension overhead is generally negligible so...

...be kept on disk (again with the buffering strategies described in the two above-mentioned documents).

As **indicated** in operation AE03, the membership test without counting can return TRUE when the first DID common to...

...e.g. PRICE) which can be expanded into a large number of terminal concepts, each representing a **specific** value (e.g. 100\$). Such a representation causes a high number of son concepts, and increases the...

...Alternatively,

specification S. We test whether a document d satisfies a **specification** S by applying the query specified in S to the singleton set fdJ and test if d is retrieved. However, this strategy requires to perform, for each **information base change**, as many queries as there are user **specifications** and may be quite expensive in practice. For this reason, we define alternate strategies which reduce the number of evaluations required. We are primarily interested into the efficient solution of dynamic taxonomy **specifications**. Additional expressions, such as information retrieval queries, will usually be composed by AND with taxonomic expressions, and...

...the corresponding taxonomic expression is satisfied. We will start from the simplest case, in which:
a) the **specification** is expressed as a conjunction of terminal concepts;
b) documents are classified under terminal concepts only.

As regards conjunctive **specifications** and document classification under terminal concepts only, we use two abstract storage **structures**:
1 a **directory** of **specifications**, in the form:
SD: [SID] 4 [N. SPEC]
where SID is an abstract identifier which uniquely identifies the **specification**, SPEC is the **specification** itself (optional), N is the number of concepts referenced in the **specification**. Optionally, other fields (such as the user "address") will be stored in this structure.

2 a **specification**...

17/5,K/33 (Item 33 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00549740 **Image available**

A DATA STRUCTURE AND ITS USE

STRUCTURE DE DONNEES ET SON UTILISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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HULGAARD Henrik,
LICHTENBERG Jacob,
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Inventor(s):

ANDERSEN Henrik Reif,
HULGAARD Henrik,
LICHTENBERG Jacob,
MOLLER Jesper,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200013113 A1 20000309 (WO 0013113)

Application: WO 99DK456 19990827 (PCT/WO DK9900456)

Priority Application: DK 981084 19980827; DK 981095 19980831; DK 99277 19990301

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ

DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ

UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/50

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60 ; G06F-009/44

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 30318

English Abstract

A data structure and its use in for example representation, analysis and verification of systems comprising continuous variables. Continuous variables arise in many areas of computer science and mathematics as for example timers or clocks in real-time controllers and digital circuits, sensors in embedded systems, counters in concurrent protocols, variables in configuration problems, and scheduling times in planning and optimization problems. The data structure can represent and decide validity of first order propositional formulas over difference constraints or linear inequalities. The data structure can be used in symbolic model checking of concurrent timed systems modeled as timed automata, timed Petri nets or timed guarded commands. The data structure is preferably embodied as a decision diagram similar to binary decision diagrams (BDDs).

French Abstract

L'invention se rapporte a une structure de donnees et a son utilisation dans, par exemple, la representation, l'analyse et la verification de systemes comportant des variables continues. Ces variables continues se rencontrent dans de nombreux domaines informatiques et mathematiques et notamment dans des temporisateurs et des horloges d'unites de commande en temps reel et de circuits numeriques, des capteurs de systemes integres, des compteurs de protocoles concurrents, des variables de problemes de configuration, et des durees de repartition de problemes de planification et d'optimisation. La structure de donnees en question peut représenter et decider de la validite de formules propositionnelles de premiere ordre relatives a des contraintes de difference ou des inegalites lineaires. Cette structure de donnees peut servir a la verification de modeles symboliques de systemes temporises concurrents modelises sous forme d'automates temporises, des reseaux de Petri temporises ou des unites de commande temporisees avec protection. Cette structure de donnees est de preference mise en oeuvre sous la forme d'un diagramme de decision similaire a des diagrammes de decision binaire (BDD).

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/50

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60 ...

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... the following procedure relating to the two data structures.

C) if the lowest order node of the **first data** structure and the lowest order node of the **second data** structure comprise identical expressions,
- generating a new node having an expression identical thereto,
- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step c),
- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data** structure, - generating a **second new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the second pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step c),
- having the new node's second pointer point at the **second new data** structure, if the lowest order node of the **first data** structure and the lowest order node of the **second data** structure comprise different expressions,
- generating a new node having an expression identical to that of the two nodes having the lowest order,
- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures

pointed to by the first pointer of the node having the lowest...

...the lowest order by
performing step c),
- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data**
structure, - generating a **second new data** structure from the data
structures pointed to by the second pointer of the node having the lowest
...

...the lowest order by
performing step c),
- having the new node's second pointer point at the **second new data**
structure, if the lowest order node of one of the data structures
comprises an expression, and the of the node comprising an
expression,
- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures
pointed to by the first pointer of the node comprising an expression...

...node by performing step

C),

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- having the new node's first pointer point at the new **data** structure,
- generating a **second new data** structure from the data structures
pointed to by the second pointer of the node comprising an expression and
the terminal by performing step c), - having the new node's second
pointer point at the **second new data** structure, if the two data
structures are terminal **nodes**, performing the mathematical operation
of the operator node between the terminal nodes and generating a data...

...operation may comprise.

a) generating the new data structure by.

if the lowest order node of the **first data** structure and the lowest
order node of the second

data structure comprise identical expressions,

- generating a new node having an expression identical thereto,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures
pointed to by the first

pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step a),

- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data**
structure,

10

- generating a second new data structure from the data structures pointed
to by the second...

...s second pointer point at the second new data structure, if the lowest
order node of the **first data** structure and the lowest order node of
the second

data structure comprise different expressions,

- generating a new node having an expression identical to that of the two
nodes having

the lowest order,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures
pointed to by the first pointer of the node having the lowest...

...the lowest order by

performing step a),

- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data**
structure, - generating a second new data structure from the data

structures pointed to by the second pointer...

...a new node having an expression identical to that of the node comprising
an

expression,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures
pointed to by the first ...and the terminal by performing step a), -

having the new node's second pointer point at the **second new data**
structure, if the two data **structures** are terminal **nodes**,

performing the mathematical operation between the terminal nodes and generating a data structure consisting of a terminal...

Claim

- ... comprising only
 - terminal nodes or nodes the expressions of which represent inequalities,
 - b) replacing the identified operator node and the data structures pointed to thereby by a new data structure generated by performing the following procedure relating to the two data structures: c) if the lowest order node of the first data structure and the lowest order node of the second data structure comprise identical expressions,
 - generating a new node having an expression identical thereto,
 - generating a first new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step c),
 - having the new node's first pointer point at the first new data structure, - generating a second new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the second pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step c),
 - having the new node's second pointer point at the second new data structure, if the lowest order node of the first data structure and the lowest order node of the second data structure comprise different expressions,
 - generating a new node having an expression identical to that of the two nodes having the lowest order,
 - generating a first new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointer of the node having the lowest...
- ...the lowest order
 - by performing step c),
 - having the new node's first pointer point at the first new data structure, - generating a second new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the second pointer of the node having the lowest...
- ...the lowest order by performing step c),
 - having the new node's second pointer point at the second new data structure, if the lowest order node of one of the data structures comprises an expression, and the...
- ...new node having an expression identical to that of the node comprising an expression,
68
 - generating a first new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointer of the node comprising an expression...
- ...final node by performing step c),
 - having the new node's first pointer point at the new data structure,
 - generating a second new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the second pointer of the node comprising an expression and the terminal by performing step c),
 - having the new node's second pointer point at the second new data structure, if the two data structures are terminal nodes, performing the mathematical operation of the operator node between the terminal nodes and generating a data structure...
- ...represented by the two data structures and a mathematical operation determined by the relationship,
 - b) generating a new data structure by performing the following procedure relating the two data structures:
 - c) o if the lowest order node of the first data structure and the

lowest order node of the **second**

data structure comprise identical expressions,

- generating a new node having an expression identical thereto,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the first

pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step c),

- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data** structure, - generating a second **new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the

second pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step c),

- having the new node's second pointer point at the **second new data** structure, or if the lowest order node of the **first data** structure and the lowest order node of the **second**

data structure comprise **different** expressions,

- generating a new node having an expression identical to that of the two nodes having

the lowest order,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointer of the node having the lowest...

...lowest order

by performing step c),

69

- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data** structure, - generating a second **new data** structure from the data

structures pointed to by the second pointer of the node having the lowest

...

...the lowest

order by performing step c),

- having the new node's second pointer point at the **second new data** structure, if the lowest order node of one of the data structures comprises an expression, and the

other data **structure** is a terminal **node**,

- generating a new node having an expression identical to that of the node comprising

an expression,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointer of the node comprising an expression...

...terminal node by performing

step c),

- having the new node's first pointer point at the **new data** structure,

- generating a second **new data** structure from the data structures pointed ...and the terminal by performing step c),

- having the new node's second pointer point at the **second new data** structure, if the two data **structures** are terminal **nodes**, performing the mathematical operation between the terminal nodes and generating a data structure consisting of a...

...method comprising:

a) generating the new data structure by:

9 if the lowest order node of the **first data** structure and the lowest order node of the **second**

data structure comprise identical expressions,

- generating a new node having an expression identical thereto,

- generating a **first new data** structure from the data structures pointed to by the first

pointers of the two lowest order nodes by performing step a),

- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first new data** structure, - generating a second new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the

second pointers...

...s second pointer point at the second new data structure, if the lowest

order node of the **first** data structure and the lowest order node of the second data structure comprise different expressions,
- generating a new node having an expression identical to that of the two nodes having the lowest order,
- generating a **first** new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointer of the node having the lowest...

...the lowest order

by performing step a),
- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first** new data structure, - generating a second new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the second pointer...

...a new node having an expression identical to that of the node comprising an expression,
- generating a **first** new data structure from the data structures pointed to by the first pointer of the node comprising an expression...

...and the terminal by performing step a),

- having the new node's second pointer point at the **second** new data structure, if the two data structures are terminal nodes, performing the mathematical operation between the terminal nodes and generating a data structure consisting of a terminal...first new data structure and the new expression, and the expression of the node conjuncted with the **second** new data structure, if the node of the data structure having the lowest order does not comprise an expression containing the variable,
- generating a first new data...

...identical to the expression of the node, - having the new node's first pointer point at the **first** new data structure, - having the new node's second pointer point at the second new data structure.

36 A method of altering a data...identical to the expression of the node,
- having the new node's first pointer point at the **first** new data structure, - having the new node's second pointer point at the **second** new data structure, if the node of the data structure having the lowest order comprises an expression containing the variable,
- generating a first new data structure from...

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00511578 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOGIC SYNTHESIS

SYSTEME D'AUTOMATISATION DE L'EXPERTISE ET DE LA SYNTHESE DE PORTE, BASE SUR VHDL/VERILOG

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LSI LOGIC CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

DUPENLOUP Guy,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9942930 A2 19990826

Application: WO 99US3773 19990219 (PCT/WO US9903773)

Priority Application: US 9827422 19980220

Designated States: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

English Abstract

A method of fabricating an integrated circuit chip (IC), said method comprising the steps of defining the IC at the RTL code level, translating said RTL code into a generic netlist description, generating logic synthesis tool scripts based on said generic netlist description, and executing said logic synthesis tool scripts to synthesize the RTL code. The step of generating logic synthesis tool scripts comprises the substeps of identifying hardware elements and structure of the IC design, determining interrelationships between said identified hardware elements and structures, and generating logic synthesis tool scripts to synthesize said identified hardware elements to netlists as a function of said hardware elements and said interrelationships.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede de fabrication de circuits integres qui consiste en ce qui suit: on definit le circuit integre au niveau du code RTL (niveau de transfert enregistre), on traduit ce code RTL dans une description generique de listes d'interconnexions, on genere des scripts d'outils de synthese logique sur la base de cette description generique de listes d'interconnexions et l'on execute ces scripts d'outils de synthese logique pour synthetiser le code RTL. La generation des scripts d'outils de synthese logique consiste, a son tour, a identifier les elements et la structure du materiel relatifs a la conception du circuit integre, a determiner les relations entre ces elements et structure du materiel et a generer des scripts d'outils de synthese logique pour synthetiser lesdits elements du materiel identifies avec les listes d'interconnexions sous la forme d'une fonction desdits elements du materiel et desdites relations.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/50

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... HDL (Hardware Description Language) methodology. Fig. I illustrates a simplified flowchart representation of an IC design cycle. **First**, as indicated by the reference number 10, the IC to be designed is specified by a specification... expenditure to correct the error. For example, timing or routability problems encountered during layout can require a **new** run through logic synthesis, gate-level verification, and test logic insertion. Modifying the RTL code late in the design process is generally the worst case scenario, because once the RTL code is **modified**, all design steps must be re-run, including the RTL functional **validation**. For many design projects, RTL modification is not even a viable option.

To identify the potential problems...

...this invention to provide a method of accessing the generic netlist from the Synopsys Design Compiler or **similar** synthesis tools. As discussed above, a generic netlist is a netlist created from the RTL code which has not been correlated with a technology- **specific** library. For example, RTL code describing a select function between sixteen input signals to a single output...

...having a 16 input signals, four input selection signals, and one output signal. In contrast, a technology- **specific** netlist may represent the sample circuit as a cascade of several 4x1 MUX's.

Another object of...

00465472 **Image available**

DATABASE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

STRUCTURE DE BASE DE DONNEES ET GESTION ASSOCIEE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SHARP Gary L,
SIMON Charles K,

Inventor(s):

SHARP Gary L,
SIMON Charles K,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9855937 A1 19981210

Application: WO 98US11077 19980601 (PCT/WO US9811077)

Priority Application: US 9748515 19970604

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD

MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US

UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE

CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN

ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 22227

English Abstract

A database of information stored in a fixed medium, and a method for creating and managing such a database, the database comprising: a set of tangible data elements, the tangible data elements representing things which have physical weight and can cause an effect; a set of intangible data elements, the intangible data elements representing words and concepts which have no physical weight and cannot be weighed; the set of intangible data elements including a first subset of effect data elements (16), the effect data elements representing verbs standing alone and in combination with other words, which describe actions, objectives, results, missions, and procedures and processes; and, the set of intangible data elements including a second subset of descriptive data elements (18), the descriptive data elements describing the tangible data elements, the effect data elements and degrees of performance of the tangible data elements.

French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a une base de donnees d'informations stockees sur un support fixe, et a un procede de creation et de gestion d'une telle base de donnees. Ladite base de donnees comporte un ensemble d'elements de donnees materiels representant des choses qui possedent un poids physique et peuvent provoquer un effet; un ensemble d'elements de donnees immateriels representant des mots et des concepts qui ne possedent pas de poids physique et ne peuvent pas etre peses; l'ensemble des elements de donnees materiels comportant un premier sous-ensemble d'elements de donnees a effet (16) representant des verbes employes seuls ou en association avec d'autres mots, qui decrivent des actions, des objectifs, des resultats, des missions, des procedures et des processus; et l'ensemble des elements de donnees immateriels comportant un second sous-ensemble d'elements de donnees descriptifs (18) decrivant les elements de donnees materiels, les elements de donnees a effet et les degres de performance des elements de donnees materiels.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... out of their communications.

The NINDBASE system has the unique ability to store all of the possible

relationships that are usually left out of verbal shorthand and all other database systems. The MINDBASE system classifies...

...or a descriptor. The MINDBASE system can also differentiate between multiple uses of the same word for **different** parts of speech, For example, some words like "book" can be a noun, verb, or an adjective...

...words as causes, effects, or descriptors. This routine also differentiates between uses of the same word for **different** parts of speech, When a user inputs a word into a MINDBASE database structure, the system compares this word to its classifications and **relationships** to **determine** if it is a cause, effect, or descriptor, If there is any ambiguity between the input word...

...data elements and degrees of performance of the tangible data elements, Within the foregoing structure,, each tangible **data** element is **linked** to each effect **data** element partially or wholly caused by the tangible data element; each effect element is **linked** to each tangible **data** element required for the effect to occur; and,, all data elements are stored in hierarchal **structures** of **parent - child relationships**

A database system, in accordance with a further inventive arrangement,, comprises: a database stored in a cannot be weighed; the set of intangible **data** elements including a **first** subset of effect **data** elements representing verbs, standing alone and in combination with other words, which describe actions, objectives, results, missions, procedures and processes, and a **second** subset of descriptive **data** elements describing the tangible data elements, the effect data elements and degrees of performance of the tangible...

17/5,K/36 (Item 36 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00401843 **Image available**

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MANAGING AND DISTRIBUTING DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING INFORMATION THROUGHOUT A SHEET METAL PRODUCTION FACILITY
APPAREIL ET METHODE CORRESPONDANTE PERMETTANT DE GERER ET DE REPARTIR UNE INFORMATION RELATIVE A LA CONCEPTION ET A LA FABRICATION DANS UNE INSTALLATION DE PRODUCTION DE TOLES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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AMADASOFT AMERICA INC,

Inventor(s):

HAZAMA Kensuke,
HWANG Yearn-Tzuo,
SAKAI Satoshi,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9742587 A1 19971113

Application: WO 97US7472 19970506 (PCT/WO US9707472)

Priority Application: US 9616958 19960506; US 96690084 19960731

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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class: G05B-19:418; G05B-19:4097

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 147831

English Abstract

An apparatus and method is provided for managing and distributing design and manufacturing information throughout a factory in order to facilitate the production of components, such as bent sheet metal components. In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, the management and distribution of critical design and manufacturing information is achieved by storing and distributing the design and manufacturing information associated with each job. By replacing the traditional paper job set-up or work sheet with, for example, an electronically stored job sheet that can be accessed instantaneously from any location in the factory, the present invention improves the overall efficiency of the factory. In addition, through the various aspects and features of the invention, the organization and accessibility of part information and stored expert knowledge is improved.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un appareil ainsi que sur la methode correspondante permettant de gerer et de repartir une information dans une usine afin de faciliter la production de composants, des toles cintrees par exemple. Selon un aspect de cette invention, la gestion et la repartition d'information critique relative a la conception et a la fabrication sont menees a bonne fin par le biais d'une memorisation et d'une repartition d'une information relative a la conception et a la fabrication associee a chaque tache. En remplaçant la classique fiche de preparation du travail ou le bon de travail traditionnel, notamment, par un releve d'operation memorise par voie electronique, accessible instantanement de n'importe quel poste de l'usine, cette invention permet d'ameliorer la productivite de l'usine dans son ensemble. En outre, du fait des aspects varies que revet cette invention ainsi que de ses particularites, la mise en place de l'information et des competences techniques memorisees relatives aux pieces a produire ainsi que l'accessibilite a ces donnees se trouvent ameliorees.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... similar parts search of the invention;

Appendix C is an exemplary source code for performing a bendline

detection

operation of the invention;

1 5 Appendix D is an exemplary source code for implementing a 2...CAM system, to facilitate the development of the sheet metal part design based on a customer's **specification**. The CAD/CAM system may comprise one or more personal computers, a display unit, a printer, and...location as well as direction of the bendline. Further, 2D arcs may be specified by 2D space **data** (e.g., CenterX, CenterY, Radius, Begin Angle, End Angle) and 3D arcs may be defined by 3D...in the sweep.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

BM-LOOP *holes ;

BM-EDGE *edges ;

for (edges = bloopl->get

first

edgeo edges ; edges

(BM-EDGE *) edges->nexto) (

if (! edges->is(BM-ENTITY-TYPE -LINE)) continue

if (edges...

...nameo face2.get idxo)

facel-has-user-defined-bend

edges++

facel line count++

for (holes = body1->get

first -holeo holes ; holes

(BM-LOOP *) holes->nexto) (

for (edges = holes->get-first-edgeo edges ; edges

17/5,K/37 (Item 37 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00394527

**CONFIGURABLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN A COMPUTER IMPLEMENTED DISTRIBUTED
DATABASE**

**DISPOSITIF DE RESOLUTION DE CONFLITS CONFIGURABLE DANS UNE BASE DE DONNEES
REPARTIES MISE EN OEUVRE SUR ORDINATEUR**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ORACLE CORPORATION,
SOUDER Benny,
DOOP Lip Boon,
DOWNING Alan,

Inventor(s):

SOUDER Benny,
DOOP Lip Boon,
DOWNING Alan,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9735270 A1 19970925
Application: WO 97US4399 19970319 (PCT/WO US9704399)
Priority Application: US 96618507 19960319

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DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK TJ TM TR TT UA
UG US UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR
NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13280

English Abstract

An apparatus and method for providing adaptable and configurable conflict resolution within a replicated data environment is disclosed. In a distributed database system having a first node and a second node, the first node including a **first data structure**, the **second node** including a **second data structure**, a configurable conflict resolution apparatus is disclosed as comprising: 1) a conflict **detection** module for **detecting** a conflicting modification to corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures; 2) a plurality of conflict resolution methods, one or more of the plurality of conflict resolution methods being configurably associated with the corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures; and 3) a conflict resolution module for activating a first conflict resolution method of the one or more of the plurality of conflict resolution methods when the conflict **detection** module **detects** the conflicting modification to the corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un appareil, ainsi que le procede correspondant, qui assure une resolution de conflits adaptable et configurable a l'interieur d'un environnement de donnees dupliquees. Dans un systeme de base de donnees reparties comportant un premier noeud et un second noeud, le premier noeud ayant une premiere structure de donnees et le second noeud ayant une seconde structure de donnees, on dispose d'un dispositif de resolution des conflits configurable comportant (1) un module de detection des conflits servant a detecter une modification contradictoire apportee a des parties correspondantes des premiere et seconde structures de donnees, (2) une pluralite de procedes de resolution des conflits dont l'un au moins est associe par configuration

aux parties correspondantes des premiere et seconde structures de donnees et (3) un module de resolution des conflits concu pour activer un premier procede de resolution de conflits choisi parmi l'un des divers procedes de resolution de conflit lorsque le module de detection des conflits detecte la modification contradictoire apportee aux parties correspondantes des premiere et seconde structures de donnees.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

English Abstract

...a distributed database system having a first node and a second node, the first node including a **first data structure**, the **second node** including a **second data structure**, a configurable conflict resolution apparatus is disclosed as comprising: 1) a conflict **detection** module for **detecting** a conflicting modification to corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures; 2) a plurality...

...resolution method of the one or more of the plurality of conflict resolution methods when the conflict **detection** module **detects** the conflicting modification to the corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures.

Detailed Description

... a distributed database system having a first node and a second node, the first node including a **first data structure**, the **second node** including a **second data structure**, the present invention is a configurable conflict resolution apparatus comprising: 1) a conflict **detection** module for **detecting** a conflicting modification to corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures; 2) a plurality...

...resolution method of the one or more of the plurality of conflict resolution methods when the conflict **detection** module **detects** the conflicting modification to the corresponding portions of the first and the second data structures.

Therefore, it...

Claim

... a distributed database system having a first node and a second node, said first node including a **first data structure**, said **second node** including a **second data structure**, a configurable conflict resolution apparatus comprising: a conflict **detection** module for **detecting** a conflicting modification to corresponding portions of said first and said second data structures; a plurality of...

...resolution method of said one or more of said plurality of conflict resolution methods when said conflict **detection** module **detects** said conflicting modification to said corresponding portions of said first and said second data structures.

2 The...a distributed database system having a first node and a second node, said first node including a **first data structure**, said **second node** including a **second data structure**, a method for configurable conflict resolution comprising the steps of -. **detecting** a conflicting modification to corresponding portions of said first and said second data structures; providing a plurality...

...of said one or more of said plurality of conflict resolution methods

when said conflicting modification is detected in said detecting step.

25 For use in a distributed database system having a first node and a second node, said first node including a first data structure, said second node including a second data structure, an article of manufacture comprising a computer usable mass storage medium having computer readable program code...perform configurable conflict resolution, said computer readable program code in said article of manufacture comprising: a conflict detection module for causing said processing means to detect a conflicting modification to corresponding portions of said first and said second data structures; a plurality of...

...resolution method of said one or more of said plurality of conflict resolution methods when said conflict detection module detects said conflicting modification to said corresponding portions of said first and said second data structures.

17/5,K/38 (Item 38 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00376923

STRUCTURED FOCUSED HYPERTEXT DATA STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE DE DONNEES HYPERTEXTE ARTICULEE SUR LA STRUCTURATION

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM
AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-17:21

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 263802

English Abstract

A hypertexted data structure (3/16) stored on a computer readable memory device and organized in a hierarchy of at least two levels, the data structure comprising: a plurality of data units (18-20) positioned at different levels in the hierarchy each containing at least some textual information (23) and a plurality of hypertext links (1) each linking at least part of the textual information in a given source data unit to a target data unit; wherein at least one of the hypertext links (1) is linked to at least one hypertext node (34) which contains information relating at least to both the given source data unit and the target data

unit from which the relative positions in the hierarchy of the given source and target data units linked by the hypertext link may be determined.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne une structure de donnees en format hypertexte (3/16) stockees dans une memoire lisible par ordinateur et organisee selon une hierarchie comportant au moins deux niveaux. Cette structure de donnees est constituee, d'une part de plusieurs unites de donnees (18-20) se placant a differents niveaux de la hierarchie, chacune de ces unites de donnees contenant au moins quelques donnees textuelles (23), et d'autre part, d'un jeu de liens hypertexte (1), chacun de ces liens reliant au moins une partie de l'information textuelle d'une unite de donnees origine specifique a une unite de donnees cible. L'un au moins des liens hypertexte (1) est relie a l'un au moins des noeuds hypertexte (34) qui contient des donnees se rapportant au moins a la fois a l'unite de donnees origine specifique et a l'unite de donnees cible a partir de laquelle il est possible de determiner des positions relatives dans la hierarchie. Ces positions relatives sont celles des unites de donnees origine et cible reliees par le lien hypertexte.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

```
... by the data structure. For example, in order to provide a way for a
user to access information in a focused, hierarchical manner, the data
structure must satisfy a protocol
2 4
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
'd' g that every page has at...determine if the two words in 'I push them
onto a stack in reverse
question are the specific number order. This is simply in
' of words across 'keeping with my the style of using
NextTo...Function 'WHERELBAS
'Nahum
Function WordMatches (TestWord As 'This module contains the code for
String, ActualWord As String, determining how to display
ListWord As String) As Integer ' the users present location in the Table
Dim i...need to see if we need to recreate AddErrorMessage Now, "Check
a whole new up and/or determine default parent
path and SC list chapter for screen Str$(ScreenID)
Else
If LocateSC(ScreenID) <> -1 Then...
...RecreatePathForActiveScreenUncondit If tbITableOfChapters.NoMatch
ional Then
End If ChapterName
I AddErrorMessage Now, "Check
CheckForNextAndPreviousScreens up and/or determine default parent
CheckForNotes chapter for screen Str$(ScreenID)
I Else
End Sub ChapterName
tbITableOfChapters("Name of
Sub...

...Table of 'the configuration specified by the user
Contents" I
AddErrorMessage Now, "Check if
up and/or determine default parent Configuration.RecognizeManyParents
chapter for screen # ", Str$(ScreenID) Then
Elseif ScreenTable("Default Parent I
Chapter") = 0...26)
'this routine is for all configuration Do Until d.EOF
changes for the textbook s = d(" Parent Name")
if
Configuration .RecognizeManyParents TOCFull.IstScreenParents.AddItem s
```

```
Then ScreenParents(i) = d("Chapter
ID")
Configuration.RecognizeManyParents + I
= False
Else d...Data Updatable: No
Ordinal Position: 0
Required: No
Source Field@ 1
Source Table: 1 DB In Use
  Validate On Set: No
273
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
:
ADMIN
PATENT
FROMSET
2
CLEAN.MDB
Table: 1 Label...
```

```
...Yes/No
Ordinal Position: 0
Required: No
Source Field: Main
Source Table: 1 Label for Main Database
  Validate On Set: No
274
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (
```

17/5,K/39 (Item 39 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00347149 **Image available**
DESIGN TOOL FOR COMPLEX SYSTEMS
OUTIL DE CONCEPTION POUR SYSTEMES COMPLEXES
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Priority Application: US 95408611 19950320
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: G06F-17:50
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12730

English Abstract

A method and apparatus displays a plurality of representations of an environment. The method includes the steps of (a) providing an object **structure** having a **first branch** of object **data structures** that defines a first domain of the environment, a **second branch** of object **data structures** that defines a second domain of the environment, both a **first object data structure** of the **first branch** and a **second object data structure** of the **second branching** defining a

particular article in the environment; (b) displaying a first graphical image defined by the first object data structure; (c) changing a feature of the first object data structure; (d) automatically notifying the second object data structure; and (e) displaying a second graphical image defined by the second object data structure, the second graphical image providing an indication of a feature change of the first object data structure.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un dispositif permettant de visualiser une pluralite de representations dans un environnement. Le procede comprend les etapes suivantes: (a) mise en place d'une structure d'objet ayant une premiere branche de structures de donnees relatives aux objets, qui definit un premier domaine de l'environnement et une seconde branche de structures de donnees relatives aux objets qui definit un deuxieme domaine de l'environnement, etant entendu qu'une premiere structure de donnees d'objet de la premiere branche et qu'une seconde structure de donnees d'objet de la seconde branche definissent un article determine dans l'environnement; (b) visualisation d'une premiere image graphique definie par la premiere structure de donnees d'objet; (c) modification d'une caracteristique de cette premiere structure; (d) notification automatique de la seconde structure de donnees d'objet; et (e) affichage d'une deuxieme image graphique definie par la seconde structure de donnees d'objet, etant entendu que la deuxieme image graphique donne une indication sur telle ou telle modification des caracteristiques de la premiere structure de donnees d'objet.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

English Abstract

...a plurality of representations of an environment. The method includes the steps of (a) providing an object **structure** having a **first branch** of object **data structures** that defines a first domain of the environment, a **second branch** of object **data structures** that defines a second domain of the environment, both a **first object data structure** of the **first branch** and a **second object data structure** of the **second branching** defining a particular article in the environment; (b) displaying a first graphical image defined by the first...

...a second graphical image defined by the second object data structure, the second graphical image providing an **indication** of a feature change of the first object data structure.

Detailed Description

... processor coupled to the memory and the output device. The processor provides in the memory an object **structure** having a **first branch** of object **data structures** that defines a first domain of the environment, and a **second branch** of object **data structures** that defines a second domain of the environment, with both a **first object data structure** of the **first branch** and a **second object data structure** of the **second branch** defining a particular article in the environment. The processor further displays a first graphical image defined by...

...a second graphical image defined by the second object data structure. the second graphical image providing an **indication** of the feature change of the first object data structure on the output device.

The foregoing and...

Claim

... 8 . The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of- - 26 detecting a change in the **first object data structure** of the **first branch** ; and automatically notifying the **second object data structure**

through the design element object of the change in the first object data structure.

9 The...

17/5,K/40 (Item 40 from file: 349)
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00332990 **Image available**

OBJECT ORIENTED DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE GESTION DE BASE DE DONNEES ORIENTE OBJET

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KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK
ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD
TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 77639

English Abstract

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for an object oriented database management system. The present invention may be advantageously used in a client/server architecture comprising a knowledge base client and a knowledge base server (132). A plurality of users may access the system at the same time. In a preferred embodiment, the knowledge base server (132) may include a dynamic class manager (134), a connection manager (135), a query manager (136), a handle manager (137), a units manager (138), a database manager (1349), and a file manager (140). The object oriented database system is hierarchical. Each instance in a knowledge base may be a member of a class, and a class may be a subclass of a parent class, and so on.

French Abstract

La presente invention se rapporte a un procede et a un appareil destine a etre utilise dans un systeme de gestion de base de donnees oriente objet. Cette invention peut etre utilisee de maniere avantageuse dans une architecture client/serveur comprenant un client de base de connaissances et un serveur de base de connaissances (132). Une pluralite d'utilisateurs peuvent acceder en meme temps au systeme. Selon un mode de

realisation prefere, le serveur de base de connaissances (132) peut comporter un gestionnaire de classe dynamique (134), un gestionnaire de connexion (135), un gestionnaire de consultation (136), un gestionnaire d'entite d'accès (137), un gestionnaire d'unites (138), un gestionnaire de base de donnees (1349) et un gestionnaire de fichier (140). Le systeme de base de donnees oriente objet est hierarchique. Chaque instance d'une base de connaissances peut appartenir a une classe, et une classe peut appartenir a une sous-classe d'une classe mere et ainsi de suite.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... display screen showing information displayed
in the schema editor window.

Figure 94 depicts a display screen showing **information** displayed
in the schema editor window.

Figure 95 is a flow chart depicting rearranging a class in...schema
generator. Figure 151 is a continuation of Figure 150.

Figure 152 is a depiction of data **structures** in the database
manager in the dynamic class manager.

Figure 153 is a flow chart of the...For example, there may be some users
who only need access permission to retrieve parts from a

knowledge base 123. other users may need access permission to
add parts, or edit existing parts. The registry server 108
provides a convenient way to specify and control user access to
specific functions. The registry server 108 describes the
knowledge bases in use, the users that are allowed to...